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Eastern Europe

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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS

Military Parade

DW121350 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 0753 GMT on 12 September begins a live relay of the rally and field parade held in Magdeburg marking the conclusion of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises of the Warsaw Pact The announcer reports the arrival of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at 0758 GMT, to the heavy applause of the gathered crowd. The announcer does not mention any personages by name except Erich Honcker and the supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, but refers to the "personages accompanying" Erich Honecker and to the "defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries as well as of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the Republic of Cuba." He does report that the commander of the parade is Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy GDR defense minister and chief of the Ground Forces of the National People's Army.

Following speeches by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister and head of the exercises, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, the field parade is opened at 0832 GMT when helicopters carrying the flags of the Warsaw Pact states fly over the scene. Since the parade follows the pattern of the Russian alphabet, the announcer points out, a reconnaissance detachment of a motorized infantry unity of the Bulgarian People's Army opens the parade, a unit which excellently proved its worth in the central maneuver sector in "concerted action with the National People's Army Task Force Wilhelm Florin." This detachment is followed by a unit of Bulgarian artillery.

The next parade unit as reported by the announcer is a detachment of "modern tanks, armored personnel carriers, of Soviet design," followed, at 0842 GMT, by the first detachment of the Hungarian People's Army led by Lt Col Josef (Bekela). This commanding officer of the Hungarian regiments has been in Magdeburg before, the announcer notes, saying that the officer participated in the "Comradeship-in-Arms" maneuvers and the final parade 10 years ago. This unit has 122-mm howitzers on self-propelled armored carriages. A Hungarian battalion parades "modern tanks of the Soviet T series."

At 0845 GMT the parade troops of the GDR National People's Army march past the reviewing stand. The announcer says these troops are commanded by Col Guenter (Moeckel). The GDR Army participants in the parade are a detachment of paratroopers on light cross-country vehicles followed by a group of modern armored personnel carriers equipped with antitank guided missiles, a gun, and a machinegun."

Then follows in the parade what the announcer refers to as a "novelty" in parades of the National People's Army." Namely, "a technical unit of the People's Navy under the command of Dr Dieter Ebert." The announcer's identificationof the missiles carried by this detachment is drowned out by the parade noise, but he is clearly heard to say that "as the name says, it is a missile for combatting sea targets." These missiles, he says, were used during the maneuvers, as were the "torpedoes" also shown in the parade.

Following as the next parade detachment is an artillery unit of the National People's Army with 130-mm guns drawn by Gaz and Tatra tractors. Bringing up the rear of the GDR's parade contingent is an armored unit under the command of Lieutenant Colonel (Saporowski), with modern tanks of Soviet design, the announcer points out.

At 0853 GMT the field parade continues with the units of the Polish Army led by Lt Col Wladimir (Machalski), a graduate of the Frunze Military Academy of the Soviet Army. In this parade portion, too, paratroopers lead the way, followed by a unit of the Polish Marines on armored personnel carriers. The next detachment comes from the "famous 12th Motorized Infantry Division" which has most modern Soviet combat equipment. Then follow antiaircraft missiles mounted on "fast maneuverable armored personnel carriers."

The next unit, the announcer points out, is made up of "a new type of the legendary Katusha: rocket launchers with a gigantic firing power from 40 barrels."

"The parade unit of the Soviet Army is just passing through Otto von Guericke Strass, it is being given a particularly cordial welcome," says the announcer, adding that the passing unit of Soviet armored personnel carriers consists of "soldiers of 17 different nationalities." The announcer goes on to say: "Here comes a unit with modern antitank weapons. The modern arms technology has been made available by the Soviet workers class for the protection of our socialist community of states." "Heavy 122 and (152) mm self-propelled howitzers are passing by," says the announcer.

Units of the Czechoslovak People's Army then follow. The column is headed by "armored personnel carriers with guided antiaircraft rockets," says the announcer, adding that "for years the Ernst Thaelmann Regiment of the Czechoslovak People's Army has had close ties with the [name indistinct] regiment of our National People's Army." Commenting on the passing troops, the announcer points out that "the comradeship in arms of our armies has again proved to be a significant source of strength for our socialist defense coalition." He adds that "now we see 122 mm howitzers." "The 122 mm howitzers are followed by rocket launchers on tracked vehicles," says the announcer, noting that "now a Czechoslovak tank battalion is nearing the grandstand."

The end of the parade is marked by the passing of joint rocket units of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army. "First comes a brigade of antiaircraft missiles of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army." This is followed by march music and the parade reportage ends at 0916 GMT with the playing of the Internationale.

Luncheon After Parade

LD121224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Magdeburg, 12 Sep (ADN)--Following a field parade by units of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, Erich Honecker gave a luncheon in Magdeburg today in honor of the representatives from socialist countries.

In his toast the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council said that the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers had shown that the peoples of the socialist community are being reliably protected by strong units operating in concerted action. This makes it possible for them to continue the great work of socialist and communist construction with increasing successes and with firm confidence in the secure protection of peace.

Following Erich Honecker's toast Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov and Cuban Defense Minister Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz paid tribute to the joint maneuver as an outstanding event. It will help to fulfill the peace-preserving mission of the socialist armies and to guarantee the protection of the achievements of the peoples.

Next, Senior Cadet Sergeant (Kaeding) approached the platform, and to applause from the guests presented Erich Honecker with a painting by Dresden artist Christoph Wetzel entitled "People and Army--Firmly United." It depicts workers and soldiers during the construction of the Berlin Charite Hospital.

The luncheon was attended by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members of the GDR party and state leadership. Guests at the luncheon were the heads of delegations of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states as well as from Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

12 September Maneuvers

DW121010 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] On the occasion of maneuver activities in the central section of the GDR, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman and chairman of the National Defense Council, today had a cordial meeting with the defense ministers participating in the maneuver. In a lively exchange of opinion, Erich Honecker and the representatives of the fraternal united armies considered the current results of the joint maneuvers as an expression of the socialist defense alliance's unity and cohesion. With their outstanding action and their high preparedness for action in combat, the members of the land, air and naval forces of the armies of socialism had once more demonstrated their firm determination to defend the achievements of the working people of the socialist community of states as well as peace against all attacks from imperialism--defend them militarily and reliably.

Erich Honecker expressed high appreciation for the troops and the staffs. They have demonstrated in complicated combat activities high combat morale, initiative and an excellent training level. The defense ministers agreed with Erich Honecker that all this warrants the statement that the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states under the tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties are ready and able to fulfill their peace-preserving mission honorably and at any time. The maneuvers have demonstrated that the joint armies are in a position to inflict a devastating defeat on any aggressor who may try to touch the borders of the socialist community of states.

Erich Honecker stressed that proletarian internationalism is deeply rooted among the people of the GDR. The military delegations attending the maneuvers, which were cordially welcomed everywhere, could see this for themselves. Erich Honecker acquainted the defense ministers with the outstanding achievements of the working people of the GDR which are being achieved everywhere in the country and in the cities in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. As the soldiers of the National People's Army, workers, cooperative peasants, members of the socialist intelligentsia, the young people and the working people as a whole have developed great people's initiative on the occasion of the party congress, which is so far the greatest in the history of the German Democratic Republic. It is being actively supported and promoted by the Free German Trade Union Association and by more than 2 million honorary trade union shop stewards.

Erich Honecker informed his guests that so far additional output representing 1.7 day's worth of production had been achieved with the same material funds in socialist competition.

In doing this, the working people of the GDR have also contributed to the fulfillment of their international commitments. This movement, involving all classes of the people, strengthens the all-round development of the GDR and the further formation of the developed socialist society.

In this connection Erich Honecker also pointed to the fifth university conference: The participants there--more than 3,700 technicians and scientists, among them 1,600 professors--made an outstanding contribution to the stepping-up of research and development in preparation for the 10th SED Congress as well as for the 1981-85 period and up to 1990. It demonstrates the great political strength and [illegible] uniform action of the working people of the GDR.

Erich Honecker, who again thanked the defense ministers cordially for having followed the invitation to the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers, termed these combat exercises a significant part of the initiatives for the forthcoming SED congress as well as the forthcoming CPSU congress.

The meeting in the maneuver area was attended by the defense ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Army General Dzhurov; the Hungarian People's Republic, Army General Czinege; the GDR, Army General Hoffmann; the People's Republic of Poland, Army General Jaruzelski; the Socialist Republic of Romania, Major General Oltenanu; the USSR, Marshal Ustinov; and the CSSR, Army General Dzur. Also present were the Cuban defense minister, Army General Castro; the Mongolian defense minister, Colonel General Abhia, and the deputy defense minister of Vietnam, Army General Hoang Van Thai. Among the discussion partners were the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal Kulikov, and the chief of staff, Army General Gribkov, as well as the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army General Ivanovskiy.

[Film reportage on the maneuvers] A morning mood in the maneuver area. A strong autumn wind drives the fields of clouds. We expect an air landing operation of Soviet troops. A strip of the area must be occupied to create favoable conditions for the attacking land forces.

At the command post are Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other members and candidate members of the Politburo observing the action. Together with the (?supervisor) of the maneuvers, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, more members of the GDR party and state leadership are present together with high military men of the fraternal socialist countries and the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

The commanding Soviet general explains the situation. Heavy transport planes coming from the Soviet Union like all involved in the action, arrive at the landing area together with an advance unit. A group of 4-jet Ilyushin transport planes appears. Bundles are dropped from the planes: Enormous freight parachutes unfold, stabilize and float to the ground.

Retrorockets ignited just before impact allow the technical combat equipment weighing tons to make a soft landing. Air-landing tanks of the (?BMP) type and armored personnel carriers equipped with antitank guided missiles touch down.

Anyone seeing this with their own eyes either on the spot or via television gains an impression of what the Soviet Army can do and what the peoples of the Soviet Union are doing for peace in their own country and in the countries of the socialist community, as well as in the world.

These troop exercises are called "Comradeship-in-Arms", and as successful as they may proceed, they can be held because the comradeship in arms is backed by class brotherhood, the very solid political foundation on which our community of states is based, the very certainty that the ruling working class knows how to protect its achievements.

Additional IL-76 transport planes approach the landing area. The main forces of the airborne troops draw near. Hundreds of parachutes are in the air at the same time. They are smaller than the cargo chutes, and they carry the legendary blue berets, the Soviet paratroopers, to the ground from an altitude of 600 meters. The soldiers are tasked considerably in carrying out orders to the letter under today's weather conditions. Surely more is asked of them than people like us could imagine. But there are well-trained airborne troops with good equipment, and they intend to demonstrate their great dexterity. Any eyewitness can only confirm the fulfillment of that intention.

Immediately after landing, the combat collectives form. Drivers and gunners untie their vehicles from the platforms. The soldiers wearing the blue berets mount the vehicles, follow the advance party and open fire.

Soviet paratroopers: They act in the spirit of the glorious fighting traditions of their branch of service which showed superhuman performance in the Great Patriotic War and whose model inspires the soldiers of today to performance such as that demonstrated this day in the "Comradeship-in-Arms" maneuvers.

Directly after the combat actions, Erich Honecker thanks the best soldiers and honors them with gifts. The soldiers say: Comrade General Secretary, allow me, on behalf of the Soviet airborne soldiers and the Soviet pilots, to thank you for your participation in the exercise and to present a souvenir to you.

[Begin Honecker recording] I thank you very cordially for this soldier souvenir. We are profoundly impressed by the performance you have given today, and we wish you all the best for the future. [end recording].

A little later, but still in the morning, in the second maneuver area, the cental sector of the GDR, the military situation is that under strong enemy fire a water obstacle must be overcome. In the presence of Erich Honecker and the other maneuver guests, Lt Gen Roman (Savochkin) explains the decision to set up a bridgehead on the enemy bank. Seconds later helicopters and fighter planes of the Soviet Army and of the National People's Army determine the course of events. They keep the defensive fire of the adversary down, demolition divers reconnoiter ferrying places.

The first wave of armored personnel carriers of the National People's Army and of the Czechoslovak People's Army crosses the 300-meter water, they are floating. Under cover of the fire of this first wave, artillery is ferried over with the help of amphibious vehicles. In the meantime, all-wheel drive transport vehicles of the Gaz and Tatra types roll up to the bank. They unload 10-meter pontoons weighing tons.

Another wave, this time made up of the Soviet tanks, has crossed the river under water. On the other bank of the river precision work is required due to the strong current. If the pontoons are pushed out of line the couplings do not fit and another try has to be made. Hardly 30 minutes have passed since the first fighter planes appeared above this section to initiate the forcible crossing of the river.

Now it is the mission of the Czechoslovak Army engineers to build the first solid bridge to the other bank at this spot so as to reinforce the bridgehead on the other bank quickly with personnel and technical equipment.

The army engineers of the Czechoslovak People's Army are aware what the construction of this bridge means for the combat action. Tugboats tow the 60-ton link into position. They have made it. The first vehicles of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the National People's Army proceed to the other bank. Helicopter gunships cover their crossing of the river from the air. Now the bridgehead can be enlarged and the assault carried forward.

Directly afterwards, the noon hours of this third maneuver day: Gales and rain showers sweep the area. All is still quiet, full of expectation. But anyone looking into the firing positions and dugouts invisible to outsiders will know that it is the calm before the storm in the true sense of the word. Artillery soldiers, motorized infantry and armored personnel of units of the Soviet Army and the National People's Army are awaiting orders to start the combat action.

Around noon Erich Honecker and his entourage proceeded to another observation point in the central sector of the maneuver area. The commander of the troops of the Armed Forces operating in t. .s maneuver area, Lieutenant General (Kordienko), reports the starting situation and explains the planned operations. The operations will be started with an artillery strike.

The time has come. Give no chance to the enemy. Rocket launchers and howitzers barrage the troops and guns of the adversary, pooling their firing potential with that of the fighter-bombers supporting the assault.

Field firing with live ammunition is the climax of military training of the artillery men and of all participating troop components and branches of service, in a concerted action with requires a high degree of precision, military skill, determination and discipline. This is being demonstrated here masterfully.

It is hard for the observer to follow the rapid development of the battle. While the softening up actions are going on columns of motorized infantry and armored forces advance to the assault area and spread out directly for the assault. These are soldiers who know their job, class and arms brothers, aware of their responsibility, who know how much their level of training and their combat morale contribute toward preserving peace for our continent and creating the most favorable external conditions for the building of socialism and communism.

Swift decisions become necessary because the situation becomes complicated. The enemy has concentrated strong forces for a counterattack. The necessary decisions are initiated, and they will be carried out just as swiftly and carefully. While the motorized infantry penetrates the enemy positions, the artillery shifts its fire into the rear areas to create the preconditions for an uninterrupted continuation of the assault.

In recognition of military mastery and outstanding handling of combat equipment, Erich Honecker subsequently presents honor gifts to members of the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the GDR National People's Army. The soldiers thus honored express their gratitude and on their part present models of their technical combat equipment.

At the conclusion of the maneuver operations, a field meeting is held under a sky of heavy rain clouds.

Against the impressive background of the technical combat equipment the honor formations of the fraternal armies welcome Erich Honecker and the personages accompanying him. [applause, shouts] Some 150 musicians play the maneuver fanfare.

Speaking now is Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and deputy head of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers. He assesses the days full of experiences. [Begin Kessler recording] During this significant exercise on the territory of the GDR, the comat potential and the fighting readiness of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact participating states were unequivocally demonstrated. "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" convincingly illustrates how the invincible strength and the ideas of socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism determine the thinking and actions of the members of our fraternally allied armies.

Dear comrades, the peaceful work of the working people of our countries in the building of socialism and communism is reliably protected. The safeguarding of peace is in strong hands which know how to handle modern arms and use them effectively. This has been impressively confirmed by the leadership skill of the commanders and staffs and by the actions of the troops in the battle area. The armies of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact are prepared and capable of meeting every combat mission for the protection of the socialist fatherland and of the entire socialist community, because the members of the army are unshakably loyal to the party and follow its word out of profound socialist conviction. [applause, cheers] [end recording, end film reportage]

Hoffmann Remarks on Exercises

LD131412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1008 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Statement by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann evaluating Warsaw Pact maneuvers after their conclusion--date and place not given]

[Text] Magdeburg, 12 Sep (ADN)--In his address GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann assessed the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver as a significant highlight in the year of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. "The staffs and troops of the participating armies have proved that they are ready and able to conduct successful actions within the coalition. The members of the armies have demonstrated the high level of their training. They have distinguished themselves by their devotion and strict discipline. The commanders, political-organs and staffs have accomplished their command functions with precision under complicated conditions of the tactical situation."

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" had testified to the "unity and cohesion of our parties and states, of the friendship and brotherhood in arms between our peoples and armies." "The maneuver has proved our resolve born of historic responsibility, to administer a decisive rebuff to all attacks on socialism and peace."

"By their performance the members of the Joint Armed Forces made a clear political declaration in support of the foreign and military policy and the firmness of principle of our friendly parties and governments," Hoffmann emphasized. "Both by the military operations and on the occasion of the many meetings with the comrades in arms, the working people and youngsters of the GDR, they made manifest their stand on the peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states in word and deed."

The minister declared that six decades of the existence of the USSR and its glorious armed forces and 25 years of the existence of the Warsaw defense alliance had confirmed on dozens of occasions that arms in the hands of the soldiers of socialism served the vital interests of the working people. "Firmly rooted in the people, our armies served peace and social progress. But, as history impresses upon us, peace does not come to the peoples as a free gift. Peace and detente are firmly linked with the emergence and growing strength of socialism."

The minister went on: "The history of the socialist defensive alliance has shown that the leading role of our parties and the unity of our states and armies are the decisive cause of the power and strength of our fraternal alliance, the secure base for further successes in the common struggle for peace and the security of the people."

Hoffmann said: "We know the dangers presented by the enemies of peace and their considerable powers. We know, too, that the nations are still faced with a difficult and protracted struggle for the strengthening of peace.

"The most aggressive circles of imperialism have started a wide-ranging offensive against socialism and social progress on all continents. Their main attack is directed against the Soviet Union and the states fraternally allied with her.

"The United States, the FRG and other NATO states are staking everything on changing the approximate military balance in Europe and the world in their favor and on gaining military superiority.

"On the pretext of 'counter-arming' they want to give themselves a substantial lead in armaments. Hiding behind the lie of a 'threat from the East,' they are carrying out intensive preparations for war, including the current maneuver 'Autumn Forge,' the real aim of which is to repare the soldiers and population of the NATO countries for a war of aggression against socialism."

The maneuver "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" was a fresh demonstration of the futility of these imperialist machinations, Hoffmann said. "The soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces showed convincingly that all plans to turn back the wheel of history and to win back for imperialism sovereignty over Europe and world domination are built on sand."

Shoulder to shoulder with the comrades of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, the soldiers of the socialist German state are entering the eighties well armed, the minister noted. "We will master our class mission still more resolutely and with greater discipline, a mission which gains special significance in view of the raging attacks of the class enemy and which calls for great vigilance.

"With firm allegiance to the socialist fatherland and our internationalist duties, we will spare no efforts when it comes to protecting our joint work, the gains of the working people of our countries and the construction of socialism and communism, against all imperialist attacks."

Honecker Toast at Magdeburg Reception

LD121922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 12 Sep 80

["Text" of toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the 12 September Magdeburg reception ending the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver]

[Text] The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver has been brought to a successful conclusion, as commander of the maneuver Comrade Army General Hoffmann and commander in chief of the Joint Forces Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov have reported. Strenuous and eventful days lie behind us. With pleasure and pride we were able to see for ourselves the great fighting strength and military skills of the troops and staffs of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces who participated in the maneuver.

The SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the working people of our country attribute great importance to the maneuver of the Joint Armed Forces, which was an impressive demonstration of the unity and cohesion of our armies and navies in the defense of peace.

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" confirmed two fundamental realizations. In the first place it was shown that the peoples of the socialist community are reliably protected by strong units of their armed forces by land, sea and air, which are ready for combat and act in concert. That enables them to continue the great work of socialist and communist construction with increasing successes and with firm confidence in the secure protection of peace. Second, it was again made clear: The enemy stands no chance. In the case of an imperialist aggression the Joint Armed Forces are ready and able to defeat any opponent and to emerge victorious on the field of battle.

The fact that the peoples of Europe are able to live without war for the fourth decade is based primarily on the fact that peace has strong socialist armies which are ready for defense. The decisive credit for this is due to the Soviet Union and its illustrious armed forces. Whenever the ruling imperialist circles were obliged in the seventies to follow the principles of peaceful coexistence it was for one simple reason: The political, economic and military might of the Soviet Union constantly brought them face to face with the sobering truth that an armed conflict with socialism would mean their own destruction.

The steadfast friendship with the Soviet Union, the firm comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and Navy are still the most important prerequisite for new successes in the struggle to safeguard peace, all the more so since certain forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States, are conjuring up serious dangers as a result of their adventurist course of the arms race and confronation.

The armed forces of socialism are a threat to no one. Their sole task lies in giving reliable protection to peace and socialism. The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver thus demonstrated the firm determination and ability of the fraternal socialist armies to fulfill their common class assignment under all conditions. With total justification we can say that "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" was an operation for peace and a significant contribution to the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fighting alliance of socialist countries and their armed forces.

Through their performances in the maneuver the staffs and troops of the Joint Armed Forces which are participating have demonstrated how they fulfill their responsible mission. From a clear ideological position and with military mastery the commanders, political organs and staffs organized the cooperation of all forces and fulfilled leadership tasks in complicated conditions. That impressed us greatly. We have a high regard for the abilities of the soldiers, NCO's and officers, who use modern weapons and means of combat effectively. The maneuver has shown once again that the complex combat tasks can only be mastered by staunch military collectives of socialist fighters, who had an unshakeable class position and are possessed of the best moral qualities of a fighter. The task set by the commander of the maneuver were carried out by all the forces involved with firm discipline and exemplary organization.

We were particularly impressed by the political awareness, the readiness for action and the will of all participants to be victorious. We have thus experienced once again what invincible moral strength distinquishes the Joint Armed Forces.

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" was the expression of the joint efforts of the members of our fraternal socialist armies to do justice to their common class assignment.

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" was convincing proof of the firm cohesion of our armed forces, the proof that in them everyone can rely on his comrade's in arms readiness for action and will to fight.

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" was confirmation of the skillful mastery of the socialist art of war by the staffs and troops, of the effective use of weapons and means of combat, which the socialist peoples have entrusted to their armies for the successful protection of peace.

For this let me give cordial thanks to all the soldiers and sailors, NCO's and leading ratings, cadets, officers, generals and admirals of the friendly armies and navies who took part. At the same time our thanks are also due to the party and state bodies and to all working people, whose achievements find a worthy place in the maneuver records. Let me say a special word of thanks to the commander of the maneuver, the GDR minister of national defense, to the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces and to the generals and officers of the Staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

May these days of joint endeavor for the good of socialism and peace occupy a favorable place in the memories of all our guests and comrades in arms. Return to your homes in the certain knowledge that in the people of the GDR and their National People's Army you have by our side loyal and reliable alliance partners and friends.

We can assure you that the members of the National People's Army will continue to prove themselves socialist class fighters, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and in the collective of fraternal armies. We regard it as our primary task to strengthen the soldiers, NCO's and officers ideologically on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to equip them with the revolutionary ideas of the working class philosophy and to perfect unceasingly their military skill.

The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver has underlined the resolve of the citizens of our socialist GDR to continue to strengthen their workers' and peasants' power and protect it reliably. Let me here quote the voice of the people. I have in front of me the newspaper MAGDEBURGER VOLKSSTIMME, the Bezirk mouthpiece of our party. Here it says: "We should like to tell Comrade Honecker this today," and this is what moulder Guenter Nadale from the Magdeburg Ernst Thaelmann works writes: "We are taking great labors upon ourselves because it is the only way.

"We are taking them upon ourselves because we want to make one thing clear to our class opponents in the capitalist countries: We will not allow ourselves to be blackmailed by their arms buildup either in the military or in the economic spheres. The maneuver shows that our young people have excellent mastery of the most up-to-date military hardware. In the same way we will work to produce increasingly efficient products and equipment in our factories so that life may continue to develop to our benefit in all spheres."

That is the voice of the working class, the voice of the cooperative peasants, the voice of the members of the socialist intelligensia, the voice of the members of the GDR National People's Army.

I feel the need here to convey my most cordial, most fraternal greetings to the general secretaries and first secretaries of our fraternal parties in the Warsaw Pact states. The SED will always do everything in its power to strengthen the alliance of our parties and states, to consolidate the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and armies.

I wish you further successes, health and creative power in your responsible activities for the strengthening of socialism and its defense capability.

Let us drink to the unity and cohesion of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the blossoming and flourishing of the fraternal countries, the friendship of our peoples and armies, our unshakable comradeship in arms; let us drink to the champion of peace and the good fortune of the nations, our supreme commander Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Kulikov, Ustinov Speeches

For reportage on the Warsaw Pact "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises which took place in the GDR and reports on speeches made by SED Central Committee General Secretary Honecker, USSR Defense Minister Ustinov and Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Commander in Chief Kulikov see the Communist Relations section of the 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Troops Departures

LD121712 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN)--After their successful participation in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver, the officers and soldiers were given a cordial send-off by the population in various parts of the GDR. Contingents, units and staff of the GDR National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany returned to their bases. Friendly greetings were expressed to the units of the fraternal armies from Czechoslovakia, the People's Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania at railway stations by thousands of inhabitants as the troops left for home.

Delegation Departures

LD121730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN)--After taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver, the military delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states left the GDR on Friday. They were cordially seen off at an airport in the central section of the GDR by chief of the maneuver Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, together with commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and chief of Staff of the Joint Armed Forces Army Gen Anatoliy Grisbov.

The military delegations were headed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Army Gen Lajos Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitrity Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR; and Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense of the CSSR.

Also today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff, were cordially seen off.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU111305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--The fresh all-European meeting, due in Madrid, Romania opines, has to be an important factor in the action of halting and lessening the international tension, of continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, of observance of national independence. It has to make an important contribution to the improvement of the general climate, stated ambassador Ion Datcu at the preparatory reunion of the Madrid meeting.

The Romanian chief delegate outlined President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception about the ways and means of action for the success of the Madrid meeting so that it may give a fresh impetus to the policy of detente, to the efforts for the translation into life of the Helsinki-signed documents.

Highlighting that after the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation in 1975, the efforts on our continent for the translation into life of the Final Act, for the consolidation of the climate of detente and collaboration, have been less intense, while the arms race has been speeded up, he said: Romania considers that it is precisely such circumstances that face the participating governments with the responsible tasks of taking action for every condition to be provided so that the Madrid meeting should adopt concrete measures of a nature to strongly actuate the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole. According to Romania, the Romanian representative stressed, it is highly important that the participating states continue to collaborate for the concrete settlement of the problems of security and cooperation, based on the principles and norms governing the relations among our countries under the Final Act. Periodical working meetings, groups of experts and other forms of negotiation on these problems should be organized to this end.

The presence of foreign ministers at the Madrid meeting, Romania opines, would be of a nature to render the debates more efficient, to heighten the commitment and responsibility in the adoption of the measures.

Referring to the agenda of the meeting, the speaker pointed out that it should be drafted so as to allow for the examination of the aggregate of problems of the relations among the Final-Act signatory states, the adoption of fresh measures for the building of security and development of cooperation in Europe as well as for agreeing on future European meetings. We should act for the meeting to ensure the examination of all proposals of the participating states, regarding all facets of the Final Act, and first of all the military disengagement and disarmament on the content.

The Romanian representative then advanced concrete recommendations for the unfolding of the proceedings of the preparatory reunion and the meeting proper to be run with the rigorous observance of the CSCE democratic rules of procedure.

In conclusion, he voiced the Romanian Government's confidence that the current reunion would discharge its task and would ensure a best possible preparation of the meeting proper, pointing out that the Romanian delegation is inspired by the sincere wish to do its utmost in close collaboration with the other delegations, for the success of the meeting.

CSSR COMMENTATOR: EAST-WEST RELATIONS REFLECTED AT MADRID MEETING

LD132358 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Stefan Simak commentary]

[Text] Although the first week of the meeting that is preparing a gathering of the countries that had taken part in the Helsinki conference has ended in the Spanish capital, diplomatic activity there has not ceased.

Delegates of 35 signatory countries are meeting at informal talks to clarify their attitudes toward the problems raised. The central issue, which undoubtedly is determining the overall character of the Madrid meeting, is the future development of Soviet-American relations, or, in a broader content, global relations between the East and the West. These relations, and this is no secret, are not good owing to Washington's orientation towards growing militarization. How this has been reflected at the Madrid meeting is the subject of the following analysis by Stefan Simak, an editor:

Participants in the preparatory meeting, who came to Madrid from as far as the other side of the Atlantic, have been trying, despite their customs, to avoid any sharp or improper statements directed at the Soviet Union. In order not to surprise anyone by this attitude, they are at the same time making it known that they are, amidst this calm, preparing themselves for a battle, which is to take place during the forthcoming meeting in November. There were even some who, out of carelessness, or I would rather guess, intentionally, said that Madrid will be a trial against the Soviet Union.

How can one explain such behavior? Above all by the fact that the United States wants to unite Western Europe and position it against the Soviets. The attempts to exaggerate the fact that the socialist countries do not allow the so-called dissidents to attack openly the foundations of the system are exceedingly naive. This will not influence the allies and is rather to be one of the means of ideological diversion against the East.

The American attitude toward the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is also naive. This assistance is said to be the principal cause of the crisis in mutual relations. Apart from the fact that this problem has no place at the Madrid meeting, the truth is that the changing correlation of forces in disfavor of imperialism, springing from the will of nations to proceed along the path of freedom, is the cause of the agitation within the imperialist circles. The building of strategic points all over the globe is therefore to prevent the course of the revolution. Stockpiling weapons in Europe serves at the same time as a finger of warning.

It is therefore no wonder that the head of the American delegation in Madrid, Max Kampelman, stated straight at the outset that the United States is against a meeting to discuss the preparation of a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe, as demanded by the socialist states, a demand that has also found some favor among the West European states. By this the American delegate made it known in effect that Carter's United States is not interested in seeing that the process of relaxation grow into and assume a lasting shape.

CSSR PUBLICATION URGES U.S. 'COMMON SENSE' AT MADRID

AU121413 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36, 3 Sep 80 p 14

[Jan Svoboda article: "From Helsinki to Madrid"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] It would seem that the states which had signed the Final Act of the all-European conference have set--for years to come--a clearly defined course toward lasting peace. This, unfortunately does not apply in the case of the United States whose foreign political course is not only irreconcilably at variance with the spirit of Helsinki, but which is simultaneously becoming an overt struggle against the results of the CSCE Conference. The policy of the White House is returning to the well-trodden track of the "cold war." This is a source of considerable danger to peace and international security. Why--compared with the first half of the 1970's--has such a radical turnabout in the United States occurred?

Washington claims that the turnabout is in answer to the events in Afghanistan. THIS IS JUST AN EXCUSE. This is being conclusively attested to by the fact that the White House embarked on a militarist and adventurist course already before the events in Afghanistan and not after them. ALL FUNDAMENTAL DECISIONS AIMED AT THE FURTHER GROWTH OF THE MILITARY POTENTIAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES WERE ADOPTED BEFORE THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT WITH FULL RIGHTS REQUESTED THE SOVIET UNION'S ASSISTANCE TO DEFEND THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE REVOLUTION AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION, SUPPORTED BY WORLD REACTION.

We can enumerate them. In 1978, a session of the NATO Council decided on an annual increase for 15 years of military expenditures for bloc member states. The intention to produce and deploy new North American medium-range missiles in Western Europe also dates much further back, the same as President J. Carter's decision to kick off a "5-year plan" of new military programs, in which the U.S. armaments expenditure will reach a total of $1 trillion.

Prior to the events in Afghanistan, the White House also had taken some other steps that had absolutely nothing in common with the spirit of Helsinki. He began to freeze the arms limitation negotiations and concentrate on never ending procrastination with regard to ratification of the SALT II treaty, markedly escalated anti-Soviet hysteria and speeded up his wooing of Beijing on the basis of "common strategic interests"--anti-Soviet, understandably.

In reality no one was provoking the United States to become tougher in its foreign policy and escalate tension. It was doing it itself, for a long time, systematically and consistently.

The Necessity of Military Detente

Today the militarist and adventurist circles in the United States are calling for the Madrid conference of the representatives of the states that participated in the Helsinki conference, slated for 11 November 1980, to be transformed into a militant confrontation, allegedly a sharper one than the meeting in Belgrade. To these voices one has to say that despite all the U.S. attempts to lead the Belgrade negotiations astray, to revise the Final Act and to justify the Pentagon's preparations for a new round of feverish armaments, this forum confirmed the stability of the Final Act and concentrated the attention of the public on the need for all states to implement the Helsinki accords.

The White House should also realize that a realistic course of the Madrid meeting is very important. European nations are interested in a matter-of-fact tone and in the solution of those problems on which the preservation and the strengthening of peace in Europe now depends, and not in unsubstantiated U.S. attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist states. What the Europeans and the whole world expect from the Madrid meeting today is, above all, that this forum in principle decide the weighty issue of the stabilization of political detente and the consolidation of the foundations of European peace, such as the convocation of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. THAT IS THE CARDINAL QUESTION. Nations rightly expect that the Madrid meeting will adopt practical decisions on the objectives, the date, the place and the manner pertaining to the holding of the conference, including the agenda of its first stage; and that the problem of trust should occupy the first place. Involved here are coordinated steps of states that would ensure that the usual military activity will not evoke mutual mistrust and suspicion.

Of the problems on which the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe now depend, the PROBLEM OF MILITARY DETENTE has come to the foreground. "Achieving progress in the matter of military detente in Europe," the Warsaw Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of 15 May 1980 stresses, "is an objective and most acute need." The Madrid meeting should also serve this goal. Since it arises from the position of the European states, including the capitalist states, the wish prevails among the countries of the Old Continent that the Madrid meeting take a constructive course and achieve positive results. Let us hope that common sense in the United States will also prevail.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON NORMALIZATION OF SITUATION IN POLAND

AU132115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The situation in Poland in gradually normalizing. Almost all enterprises involved in industry, transportation, ports and mines are in operation. Reports from all over the country show efforts by the workers class to eliminate the lag in production and to fulfill the tasks included in the plan for producing more and better quality goods for the domestic market and for exports. Plenums of the PZPR provincial committees were held in Warsaw and in Biala Podlaska while Jelenia Gora held a conference of the party aktiv.

The communists are discussing the sociopolitical and the economic situation in the country. They are also drawing conclusions on the developments that took place during the past few weeks and outlining concrete measures to eliminate the sources of tension, create a climate of mutual confidence and normalize the work rhythm.

In front page articles all papers report on the latest agreement signed in Moscow for the delivery of additional industrial and consumer goods form the Soviet Union to Poland for 1980. It was reported that among other things, 500,000 tons of wheat, 6,000 tons of fish and fish preserves, sunflower oil, cotton, cellulose, synthetic rubber and other things are expected to be delivered to Poland.

At a plenum of the Polish United Peasant Party, it was empahsized that the party was fully supporting the new PAZPR leadership in its efforts to normalize the situation in the country and, on its own behalf, will render complete support to the leadership.

In TRYBUNA LUDU detailed article, Zbigniew (Lesnikowski), TRYBUNA LUDU's commentator, rejects the insinuations made by certain circles in Western Europe who made use of the developments in Poland for anticommunist propaganda. He emphasized that the authors of these insinuations were ignoring the obvious truth that the protests of the Polish worker collectives have not been directed against the socialist system but against the errors in the mechanism of management and in the function of socialist democracy. They ignored the fact that the striving of the workers class and the party's policy were directed toward strengthening socialism in Poland and not against slackening the foundations of this system.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL

Tolbukhin Visit

AU121915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Except] The official, friendly visit of Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, continues today in Bulgaria. He is visiting our country at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Today the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel arrived in Tolbukhin Okrug. In Kavarna town they were cordially welcomed by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the party okrug committee and by Kostadin Tsanev, chairman of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee, as well as by leaders of the Kavarna conurbation system and by thousands of citizens from the city and area.

Comrades Peko Takov and Milko Balev, as well as Vaadislav Videnov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique, are accompanying the two leaders. Also present were the members of the Mozambique delegation.

At the Bogrotitsa Hotel in town Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, briefed the guests on the socioeconomic development of Tolbukhin Okrug. Great attention was devoted to the great achievements of agriculture.

Tolbukhin, Varna Visit

AU121923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel visited Tolbukhin Okrug today. At the Albena summer resort they were enthusiastically greeted by hundreds of tourists and summer guests.

Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee on Tourism, briefed the guests on the development of toruism in the Dobrudzha coast areas, where thousands of tourists are spending their vacations each year.

After this, Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Frelimo chairman, accompanied by Comrades Peko Takov and Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, as well as by other officials, visited the Druzhba plant in Varna.

He was briefed on the work, development and achievements of this large plant producing ready made clothes.

Documents Signed

AU131635 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Varna, 13 Sep (BTA)--First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council Todor Zhivkov and President and Chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel signed a joint declaration today.

The signing was attended by the participants in the official talks.

Member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Secretary of the CC of the BCP Ognyan Doynov and member of the CC on International Matters and Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Alberto Chissano signed a programme for a planned coordination of economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the 1981-1985 period.

Secretary of the CC of the BCP Dimitur Stanishev and Joaquim Alberto Chissano signed a cooperation protocol for the 1981-1982 period between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Frelimo Party.

Member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Vice President of the State Council Peko Takov and Minister of Industry and Power Generation Antonio Rodriguez Branco signed a working programme for cooperation in the field of restoration and production in some Mozambican enterprises and a cooperation agreement in tourism.

Member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union Vasil Tsanov and Minister of Construction Julio Zamith Carrilho signed a protocol on setting up a joint working group for cooperation in the field of tropical and citrus fruits and coordinated memorandum on setting up highly mechanized farm units.

Official Talks End

AU131637 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Varna, 13 Sep (BTA)--The official talks of First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov with chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel ended today. They proceeded in a spirit of cordiality and friendship and revealed the desire of the two parties to the talks to expand and consolidate bilateral relations, to work for peace, security and social progress in the world.

The top leaders discussed matters of the furthering of cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural spheres, and reviewed the situation in the critical points of the planet.

Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel were unanimous on the major questions of our time--peace, detente and disarmament.

Departure 13 Sep

AU131639 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Georgi Sveshtnikov, Sofia Radio correspondent, reported the following from Varna airport just a little while ago: The official friendly visit to Bulgaria of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has ended. He paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

A representative naval unit saluted the eminent guest of Mozambique today at the Varna airport which was festively decorated, and a brass band played the national anthem of Bulgaria and Mozambique. Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially bid farewell to the chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozamibque. Comrade Samora Machel was also seen off by comrades Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Todor Stoychev, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, ministers and city and okrug leaders. Valdislav Videnov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique, was also present. Many working people of Varna were also at the airport and they cordially greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel.

Shortly before the departure the joint Bulgarian-Mozambique documents were signed. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Samora Machel signed a joint declaration. The other documents include a program for coordinating the Bulgarian-Mozambique economic ties for the 1981-1985 period. A cooperation protocol between the BCP and the Frelimo and documents in the sphere of industry, agruculture and tourism.

USSR'S SHITIKOV, KRUGLOVA CONTINUE VISIT IN PLOVDIV

AU131757 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The visiting Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the USSR, and Zinaida Kruglova, deputy at the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries, have arrived in Plovdiv. The guests met with Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee and visited the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship house and the most noteworthy sites in the city.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

AU131505 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 13 Sep (BTA)--The third session of the Bulgaro-Finnish Commission on Trade, Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended its work here today. At the session the state and prospects of bilateral economic relations were reviewed. Measures were mapped out for developing contacts in different fields of the economy including mechanical engineering, metallurgy and tourism, and also for increasing the trade which last year amounted to 25 million dollars--a 80 percent increase as against 1978. Matters pertaining to the improvement of the clearing agreement were discussed, the problems of industrial cooperation were also dwelt upon.

The protocol on the work of the session was signed by the commission co-chairman Georgi Evtimov, chairman of Bulgaria's State Committee on Tourism, and (Pauli Opas), director of the foreign trade department with Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Pauli Opas was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Andrey Lukanov.

UNCTAD SEMINAR ENDS IN SOFIA 12 SEPTEMBER

AU131713 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 13 Sep (BTS)--The 11-day interregional seminar of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) for trade representatives of the developing countries accredited to the Europeansocialist states ended here last night. Organized with the assistance of the Bulgarian Chamber for Commerce and Industry, it was attended by trade representatives of 22 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Lectures were read at the seminar on "Bulgaria's Trade and Economic Relations with the Developing Countries," "The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Developing States", "Industrial, Economic and Technological Cooperation of Bulgaria and the Developing Countries", "Role and Functions of Trade Representatives of the Developing Countries in the Socialist States". The guests had meetings with business circle representatives.

In a speech at the closing of the seminar Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov emphasized that Bulgaria rendered and would continue to render assistance to the Third World states in developing their economies, in organizing productions most effective for them. He added that the cooperation with this group of countries was global and covered a number of forms of economic relations--crediting, financing, delivery of equipment, rendering technological assistance, training of personnel, and in the future attention would be paid to joint production too. Minister Khristov also dwelt on Bulgaria's principled foreign economic policy aimed at readjusting international economic relations on a just and equal basis, without discrimination and acts of dictat. Further on he stressed that in the centre of UNCTAD attention should be namely the problems of a new economic order, that the organization should preserve its universal nature and that its activity should contribute to consolidating peace and peaceful co-existence.

KIRIL ZAREV ARRIVES IN LIBYA 14 SEPTEMBER

For reportage on the arrival and visit of the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Kiril Zarev, to Libya see the 15 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

APN COMMENTATOR ON POLAND'S ALLIANCE WITH SOCIALIST STATES

AU121405 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Article "telexed for MLADA FRONTA by Igor Medvedev, APN political commentator:" "The Enemies' Vain Hopes"]

[Excerpt] With certain economic difficulties and shortcomings that had emerged in the Polish People's Republic now manifesting the need to take critical bearings in the causes of this situation both in the economic and social spheres and with the country looking for ways to overcome the critical phenomena and solve the ripened questions, the anti-socialist forces have again revealed their true features. Their general tenor is carefully followed--this time side by side with RFE and Radio Liberty--by the Western press, television and other bodies of bourgeois propaganda which have now started an attack against socialist Poland, simultaneously covering up their aims by hypocritically proclaiming their "solidarity" with the participants in the strike in Polish cities. In this situation the local press and radio in the United States, the FRG and certain other countries have set themselves the aim to instruct the sovereign Polish state and openly to meddle in its internal affairs; in other words, their aim is a wrathful anti-Polish, antisocialist campaign. This is also testified to by the frankly revanchist style of writing used by certain FRG papers which are trying to revive the topic of western Polish territories.

The loud Western propaganda this time also transparently shows an obvious tendency to assault the socialist legal code in Poland itself. At a time when the Polish state and Polish society are seeking a solution for overcoming the difficulties that have been created, the Western press, radio and television are striving to exaggerate the situation, cast a shadow on the socialist social system and dispose the Poles against their real friends--the peoples of fraternal socialist countries.

In these September days the peoples throughout the world are again recalling who had pushed Hitlerite fascism to seize foreign territory. The Poles are also recalling the way the Western "friends" of bourgeois Poland acted when they betrayed Poland in 1939. This recollection is particularly important now in September 1980, when the Polish people have justly told their reemerging "pals" that it was "only thanks to the alliance with the USSR and other countries of Eastern Europe," as TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "that Poland succeeded after World War II in acquiring frontiers that were just to the maximum, and on the basis of these frontiers to unify its territory in a way that had never been possible in the past history of the state."

The close ties between People's Poland and the other countries of the community reflect the qualitatively new alliance of states whose relations are based on an identical social system and ideology and express the unity of their national and class interests.

The fraternal alliance of Poland with the other socialist countries is a reliable guarantee of their security and their great and active role in the international scene in the fight for peace, socialism and social progress.

AFL-CIO FUNDS FOR POLISH UNIONS PART OF 'ANTISOCIALIST CAMPAIGN'

LD140928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Vaclav Jilek commentary]

[Excerpt] Western propaganda continues to pay full attention to the events in the Polish People's Republic, where normalization of economic life continues. The Polish press cites daily a large number of instances of direct interference by Western anticommunist centers into internal Polish affairs.

Last week, for instance, the well-known rightwing American trade union center, AFL-CIO, sent large amounts of money to Poland for the organization of new Polish trade unions aimed at propelling the Polish trade union movement in a direction hostile to the socialist order. These actions are part of an antisocialist campaign aimed against the basic interests of the Polish state. The Polish working class and Polish working people resolutely dissociate themselves from the activity of the antisocialist forces, who are finding themselves isolated.

DZUR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

LD122300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, headed by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, which took part on the territory of the GDR in the exercises of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw pact member states, "Comradeship-in-Arms 80," returned home from the GDR late this afternoon. Col Gen Dimitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, also returned to Prague along with the delegation.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE FOR AUTUMN SESSION 15 SEP

LD122055 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today announced in his letter to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly that, according to Article 61 of the Constitutional Law on the Federation, he is convoking the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for its autumn session on 15 September.

PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND RUDE PRAVO ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD142110 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep (CTK)--"This year's 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army provided us all with an opportunity to assess everything good and benefical done in our country for the prosperity and happiness of the people," RUDE PRAVO Editor-in-Chief Oldrich Svestka said in his speech for Sunday's celebrations of the day of the press, radio and television. The speech was conveyed by RUDE PRAVO Deputy Editor-in-Chief Frantisek Ryba.

"This balance-sheet has proved that the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has been corresponding with the interests and requirements of the broadest strata of the working people. Never in the past has our republic experienced such boom and prosperity as in the era of the construction of socialism and implementation of the program of the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, he said.

"We shall strive for RUDE PRAVO to write militantly, convincingly, vividly and attractively about the main problems of our society, to be a real organizer, publicist and agitator, and to continue to be, as it has been in its 60-year history, a loyal and devoted helper of the party."

The celebrations, which also marked the 60th anniversary of RUDE PRAVO, were attended by tens of thousands of Prague residents.

Places of honour were taken by a delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by member of its Presidium and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, and including Central Committee Secretaries Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, and other officials.

Also present were representatives of the socialist countries' embassies in Czechoslovakia, ministers of the Federal and Czech governments, correspondents of fraternal press organs, televisions, radios and news agencies, and other guests.

COST OF GRAIN IMPORTS CONTINUES TO INCREASE

LD122006 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 12 Sep (CTK)--Though grain yields and the total production of grain have been increasing in Czechoslovakia constantly, the country has to cover part of its grain consumption by imports, mainly due to a rapid growth of the consumption of grain used as feed.

In the first four years of the 1976-1980 five-year plan, the average annual grain yield was 43 percent higher than that reached in the 1966-1970 five-year period. Record yield was achieved in Czechoslovakia in 1978 when 11,122,000 tons of grain were harvested.

Parallelly with the growth of Czechoslovakia's self-sufficiency in grain, imports are gradually declining. Compared to the 1966-1970 period, the annual import of grain was reduced by 300,000 tons on an average in the past four years. However, the value of grain imports increases in view of the constant growth of world grain prices. The average price of one ton of grain imported to Czechoslovakia increased by 58 percent between the 1965-1969 and 1976-1979 periods.

Throughout the whole post-war history of the Czechoslovak foreign trade, grain has been the most important item of imports of agricultural and food products.

In the 1949-1979 period, grain formed 30-37.8 percent of imports of agricultural and food products. From 1950 to 1979, Czechoslovakia imported from the CMEA countries more than 37 million tons of grain, of which more than 450,000 tons were seed-corn. The average annual import in this period totalled some 1.2 million tons. Grain imports included chiefly imports of wheat (about 25 million tons). Maize imports account for 30-45 percent in the past few years, while in the 1960's they constituted only 10 percent of all agricultural imports. The import of seed-corn is also on the increase.

Czechoslovakia also imports grain from the capitalist states, but only smaller quantities, since imports from the CMEA countries are more advantageous from the viewpoint of the price. In the 1967-1976, for instance, Czechoslovakia imported about the same quantity of maize from the CMEA and the capitalist countries, but the average import price Czechoslovakia paid to the capitalist states was 5.7 percent higher than that it paid to the CMEA countries.

SED'S HONECKER, AXEN RECEIVE PZPR'S ANDRZEJ ZABINSKI

LD131252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for a cordial and friendly talk. The meeting was also attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Andrzej Zabinski conveyed fraternal greetings from Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The Polish visitor gave an account of the decisions of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee aimed at consolidating the party ranks, restoring the confidence of the working class and all working people of People's Poland in the party, and resolute defense of socialism and the vital interests of the Polish people. At the same time, Andrzej Zabinski expressed his thanks for the fraternal internationalist help extended by the GDR to People's Poland.

Erich Honecker assured his visitor of the unbreakable class ties and solidarity of the SED and the GDR people with the PZPR's struggle for the consolidation and continued building of socialism in People's Poland.

He affirmed his conviction that all-round cooperation in the spirit of the traditional friendship in all spheres between the two fraternal parties and states will be expanded for the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace.

DPA CITES GDR DISSIDENT'S LETTER ON EVENTS IN POLAND

LD141258 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)--GDR dissident Robert Havemann has described the events in Poland as the "end of the power of the Politburo." In a letter to friends in the Federal Republic, the text of which will be published by the West Berlin paper DER ABEND on Monday, Havemann writes: "Allowing free trade unions means nothing less than that the only big working class organization recognized by the masses as their representative is to be independent of the party and thus of the Politburo." Freedom of the press, the lifting of censorship, freedom of assembly, even parliamentary elections--all that did not even need to be negotiated. According to Havemann it will follow automatically.

At the same time the 70-year-old dissident, who lives in Gruenheide near East Berlin, gives a warning in his letter, which is dated 29 August, of possible threats to developments in Poland. "The tactics of the Moscow Politburo could be to grin and bear it for the time being, in order to use the time to build up a 'fifth column' in the party and government apparatus which is intended some day to call on its Moscow brothers for help."

Excerpts of the letter were prereleased to DPA.

W. BERLIN MEETING 'HIGH POINT OF REVANCHIST MACHINATIONS'

LD142022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)--An inflammatory meeting of the FRG organization "League of Exiles" in West Berlin today turned into a new high point of revanchist machinations. The speakers at the rally again made territorial claims on the People's Republic of Poland. The premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Lothar Spaeth, supported the revanchist organizations' theory that "Germany" continued to exist "legally in its 1937 borders."

Newly printed maps of Hitler's Reich in 1937 were being handed out from one stand.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)--Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, arrived for an official friendship visit to the GDR today at the invitation of the GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer.

Present to welcome the guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport were Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy GDR foreign minister; Klaus Zorn, GDR ambassador to the SRV; and Hoang Tu, SRV ambassador to the GDR.

HOFFMANN-LED MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MEXICO

LD140854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Sep (ADN)--A GDR military delegation arrived in Mexico City on Saturday evening to take part in celebrations marking the 170th anniversary of Mexico's independence. It is led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

The delegation has been officially invited by Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of National Defense of the United Mexican States.

LEADERS ATTEND EAST BERLIN ANTIFASCIST COMMEMORATION RALLY

LD141630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0833 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)--The names and deeds of the fighters against fascism and war are forever alive in the thoughts and actions of GDR citizens. This was confirmed by tens of thousands of workers in the GDR capital on Sunday at a powerful rally in the Bebelplatz to mark the international day of remembrance for the victims of fascist terror and the day of action against fascism and imperialist war.

The Berliners cordially greeted Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of States; members of the Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; other members of the party and state leadership as well as representatives of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters and of the national fraternal associations from 20 countries and from West Berlin.

The slogan of the demonstration, which for the past 35 years has taken place annually in September, this time is: "In the Struggle for Socialism and Peace We Fulfill the Legacy of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters." Together with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann, taking part in the rally were SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner and Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

Also present were the deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of State, Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum and deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze and Dr Herbert Weiz.

Many veterans of the revolutionary struggle of the German workers' movement together with their foreign guests also took part in the traditional event.

Speeches were made by Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; by Ivan Kuzovkov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and Partisans; and by Andre Leroy, president of the French Federation Nationale des Deportes, Internes, Resistants et Patriotes.

After Otto Funke, chairman of the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Anti-Fascist Resistance Fighters, opened the rally, Erich Mielke offered fraternal combat greetings to the antifascist resistance fighters, the heroes of the illustrious Soviet Army and all those who helped pave the way to peace, democracy and socialism.

"The citizens of our country are always aware that it was the Soviet Union and its illustrious army led by the party of Lenin which as a result of the historical act of liberation opened up the way for our people to set up the socialist social order," the speaker stressed.

More than 120,000 workers from enterprises and institutions, resistance fighters and veterans of labor, young workers and students as well as Thaelmann Pioneers gathered from all the Berlin boroughs for the rally. Many young patriots from Vietnam, Cuba, Chile and African countries also were present.

Banners announced the Berlin workers' readiness to go on strengthening socialism by high performances in competition.

The rally ended with everyone singing the workers' fighting song "Brothers, to the Sun, to Freedom."

Mielke Address

DW141005 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0808 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Speech by Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for state security, at antifascist resistance commemoration rally at Bebel Square in East Berlin--live]

[Text] Dear comrades of the antifascist resistance, dear friends and comrades, dear Berliners. With today's fighting demonstration we commemorate the victims of fascist terror and imperialist war and honor antifascist resistance fighters, the heroes of the Soviet Army and the other forces of the anti-Hitler coalition who liberated the people from the yoke of fascist oppression and who saved human civilization from destruction.

We are committed to their fight and their sacrifices, and 35 years after the defeat of Hitler fascism we confirm again our determination to follow the legacy of the anti-fascist resistance fighters in the fight for peace and socialism. The legacy will continue to blossom and strengthen in our German Democratic Republic, and we will continue to fulfill this legacy honorably. We tackle these tasks full of confidence in our victory.

The names and deeds of the fighters against fascism and war will remain alive forever in the memories of GDR citizens. We honorably commemorate all who have given their lives in the fight against fascism. Our respect to the daughters and sons of our people and of other peoples who fought sternly in concentration camps, prisons, illegally and as emigrees, in the ranks of the Red Army, in partisan units and in reconnaissance functions for the liberation of the people from the fascist yoke, for an antifascist, democratic and peaceful Germany, for humanism and peace. Our respect to the activitists of the first hour, the vanguard of our socialist presence and communist future. [applause]

The citizens of our country are aware that it was the Soviet Union and its glorious army under the leadership of Lenin which with its historic liberation deed opened the way toward setting up the socialist social order. Nobody can deny the historical fact that it was the Soviet Union that bore the main burden in the anti-Hitler coalition for defeating fascism, that it inflicted the destructive blows to the fascist aggressor at the decisive front, blows that sealed his defeat. [applause]

Our Soviet friends may rest assured that the millions of Soviet victims will be remembered forever. The glory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War will never fade. Their heroic and selfless struggle for the freedom and independence of their socialist homeland, their internationalist feat for the liberation of mankind from fascism, for the implementation of the vital interests also of the German working people will always be an obligation to us. They live on and materialize today in the achievements of our nation, in the further shaping of the developed socialist system, in the constant strengthening of our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and all socialist countries, in the consistent defense of peace. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades. What the heroes of the antifascist fight risked their lives for has become reality in the GDR. We can say today with a good conscience that their sacrifices were not in vain. Militarism and fascism, the roots of imperialist war have been eradicated here forever. Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the united workers class, allied with the peasants and the other working groups, took over and set up the first socialist state on German soil in the country of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Owing to the purposeful policy pursued by the SED, owing to the diligent work of our people, the GDR today is an internationally recognized socialist industrial state with a dynamic development, a high state of science and technology, a modern agriculture and a flourishing culture, guaranteeing to its citizens true freedom and democracy as well as the basic human rights. Peace, social security and safety for the working people--that is what the women and men in resistance fought for. In the GDR these ideals are a reality and state policy. [applause]

In the struggle for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the eighth and ninth SED congresses, the working people, on the basis of the results achieved in their work during the previous decades, made the seventies the most successful years in the history of our republic. In these years the efficiency of our national economy was increased considerably and the most comprehensive social program implemented. The results of the policy by the party of the worker class for the well-being of the people, which have been impressive also internationally, are based on the unshakable foundation of the worker-peasant power. [applause]

Firmly controlling and continually strengthening this power, defending uncompromisingly the foundations of the socialist system, our revolutionary theory and Marxism-Leninism, against any attacks by the class enemy is our commitment toward the heroes of the anti-fascist resistance fight. We will also in the future guarantee a high inner stability, security and order and we will never give the enemies of peace and socialism a chance, in whatever cloak they may appear. This is the lesson the more than 30 years of GDR history have taught us, this also is in accordance with the experiences of the German and international revolutionary worker movement, and we act accordingly. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades. The Crimea meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, expressed once again the unshakable German-Soviet friendship, the unity and the high level of cooperation of our Marxist-Leninist parties, states and nations. Our countries continuously develop their cooperation in the political, economic and other fields of social life. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker said, the CPSU and the SED have done a great deal of political work in the past decades, which turned the nations of the Soviet Union and the GDR into allies, comrades-in-arms and friends. This also is to the merit of the antifascist resistance fighters and the activists of the first hour to whom the friendship with the Soviet people and the country of Red October was and is an everlasting essence of life. [applause]

Loyal to their legacy, we reaffirm today that our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the firm anchoring of the GDR in the socialist community of states are and remain the decisive foundation of our successes, of our secure present and future. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the current day of commemoration is devoted completely to the worldwide struggle of the people for the safeguarding of peace, for the continuation of detente, for the end of the arms race and for concrete disarmament measures. In Europe the fatal cycle was broken, the cycle between war, peace and war. It was broken thanks to the USSR's persistent Leninist peace policy and the coordinated foreign policy course of the countries of the socialist community, thanks to the growing influence and the wider and wider front of all peace-loving forces.

Our continent has lived in peace for more than 35 years. In the seventies considerable progress was achieved to the advantage of detente and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems. Some 5 years after Helsinki the great significance of the Final Act is becoming even more evident. This basic program proves to be a strong structure for European security and cooperation. The GDR as a German peace state actively contributed toward the coming about of a positive change in Europe.

The statement is only too justified which says that particularly the socialist states, among them our republic, defend the Final Act of Helsinki against more and more massive attacks from the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG is of great importance for detente and peace in Europe. In forming its relations with the FRG, the GDR is always guided by the necessity of implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. That calls for strict adherence to sovereignty and noninterference in the inner affairs of the other party, in other words, for adherence to the norms of international law. The GDR is prepared in this sense to take further steps, if the other side will maintain a realistic approach of good will.

We confirm again from the capital of our republic, from Berlin, which has the honorary name "City of Peace," our unshakable will to do all we can so that never again will war emanate from German territory. At a time when the international situation is tense and complicated where the dangers for peace and detente continue to grow, our determination is even more significant. The most reactionary imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists must not succeed in heating up international tensions even more, in implementing their confrontation policy and throwing mankind into the abyss of a devastating nuclear world war through a stepped-up arms race, the striving for military superiority and through a plan to launch a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. These insane intentions directed against peace and the life and happiness of our peoples must be properly rebuffed. Highest vigilance is called for. [applause] A broad action front of all peace forces must stop the warmongers in time in order to avoid a fatal war with nuclear arms.

The states of the socialist community will continue to keep their defense preparedness at the necessary level. This is also served by the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers which have just come to an end. They demonstrated convincingly the growing strength and cohesion of our community. Everybody should realize that our borders and our socialist achievements are being reliably protected. [applause]

Preserving and strengthening peace are the most important tasks of our time. This idea also guided the Warsaw Pact states when they made far-reaching suggestions at the session of their Consultative Council and decided on concrete measures to make peace more stable in the eighties. In order to maintain all the positive things that have been achieved in the past decade it is absolutely necessary to bring about a real change toward disarmament on the basis of strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security of all sides involved. That calls mainly for practical measures with regard to military detente and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe.

A significant step would be the convocation of a European conference on military detente and disarmament as suggested by the Warsaw declaration. The citizens of our country particularly expect agreement to be achieved on the occasion of the forthcoming Madrid CSCE follow-up conference.

We support from this rally the worldwide demand that the U.S. administration ratify the SALT II treaty. [applause]

The GDR fully and completely supports the new suggestions of the Soviet Union with regard to initiating negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear medium-range missiles. We condemn decisively the fatal missile decision of NATO. We demand constructive answers from the Western states with regard to the suggestions and new initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the Vienna negotiations on the deployment of troops and arms in central Europe. We demand strict adherence to international treaties and agreements, the stipulations of the Final Act of Helsinki and the basic principles contained therein in both letter and spirit.

Dear friends and comrades, together with the fighters of the antifascist resistance fight, with all peace-loving and democratic forces in the world, the people of the GDR share the concern about the anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which has been intensified greatly by imperialist and other reactionary circles and their mouthpieces. And we are increasingly concerned about rightist developments in some capitalist countries.

German history teaches particularly that the forces of militarism and fascism, through lies about the threat from the East, have prepared many people for an imperialist war.

Under the sign of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, progressive forces and movements have been suppressed most brutally. The increasing influence brought to bear by very reactionary aggressive circles on the policy of the United States and other NATO states, the obvious gains by rightists and the revial of fascism in a number of imperialist states set us antifascists and democrats the task, together with the broadest masses of the people, of fighting against this dangerous development, against war and fascism. [applause]

The people of our republic are very much concerned by the fact that forces are becoming organized, particularly in the FRG, which poison the people and particularly the youth in the spirit of neo-Nazism, revanchism and chauvinism. Thirty-five years after the victory over fascism it is time to end every kind of neofascism, neo-Nazism and racism. [applause]

Some 41 years after German fascism attacked Poland, all irritating revanchist activities taking place in the FRG must be fought as decisively as all antisocialist attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of our socialist neighbor country. [applause]

We angrily condemn and despise fascist terror and military dictatorships in the world. No one can rest when imperialism uses weapons and engages in military adventures and provocations to preserve and extend its power and to subordinate and ransack other people, when communists and democrats are suppressed and persecuted, when millions of working people are unemployed in the sphere of capital and when children die of famine.

From this powerful rally we assure all forces of the world fighting for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress, against imperialism and reaction of our unlimited solidarity and active support. [applause]

The fight against fascism and imperialist war, for progress of mankind, for a happy and peaceful life of the peoples has a reliable supporter forever in the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

In line with the invincible ideals of the antifascist resistance fighters who remained steadfast even when faced with death, we will work as long as blood flows in our veins, work so that these ideals will be fulfilled for all people. For this aim our decisive source of strength will remain our communist ideology and our humanist and democratic convictions. [applause]

Our appeal goes to all progressive and democratically minded forces in the world to unite even more closely for powerful actions against fascism and war. Dear friends and comrades, the people in our republic have understood very well that the further all-round strengthening and the reliable protection of their socialist homeland are their most important tasks in the worldwide struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. At the same time they consider this as their most significant commitment to the legacy of the antifascist resistance fighters. [applause]

Convincing proof of this are the million-fold initiatives and great achievements by the workers, cooperative peasants and the intelligentsia, the members of the armed forces and in particular also our youth in socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress. [applause] Dear friends and comrades, we are certain that by the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1980 economic plan, by the results achieved in the hitherto largest mass initiative in the history of our republic, the working people will create optimum conditions for the continuation of our program of full employment, national prosperity, growth and stability. Dear friends and comrades, the best for the 10th party congress, everything for the well-being of the people, glory and honor to the antifascist resistance fighters. [applause]

STOPH ADDRESSES EAST BERLIN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS RECEPTION

LD142104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)--On the occasion of the international day of remembrance for the victims of fascist terror and the day of action against fascism and war, the GDR Council of Ministers gave a reception in Berlin today. Premier Willi Stoph welcomed the representatives of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters [FIR] and national fraternal organizations from more than 20 countries and West Berlin. He conveyed to them very cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In his toast Willi Stoph said: "Thirty-five years have passed since the victory of the glorious Soviet Army and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, a victory which also liberated our people from fascist barbarity. Since that time, our policy has centered on the desire for secured peace and understanding between nations which must be fulfilled despite the aggressive plans of imperialism."

"We combine our tribute to the heroes of the struggle against fascism and imperialist war with active solidarity with all peoples having to struggle against fascist terror, racial discrimination and imperialist efforts at domination," Stoph continued. It could not be overlooked that imperialism's most aggressive circles, particularly the United States and NATO, were intensifying their efforts to contaminate international relations and move from detente to confrontation.

That is why the GDR, together with the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, advocate resolute measures toward political and military detente in Europe, to check the arms race and improve the political climate on all continents. In this worldwide struggle, the national and international organizations of antifascist resistance fighters and former war veterans were a strong force. "The GDR workers know that by strengthening the socialist fatherland on an all-round basis, they are making the best contribution to securing peace," Stoph stressed. He drew attention in this respect to the broad mass movement in preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

On behalf of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters, Theodor Heinisch from Austria, member of the FIR Secretariat, spoke. "What has been demonstrated by today's major rally and the GDR's aim of doing all it can against old-style and new-style fascism is in full accord with the goals of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters," he said. Heinisch warned of the danger of war emanating from NATO's arms program. He expressed the certainty that the socialist states would not allow a new war to be unleashed. The FIR also regarded the preservation of peace as a central issue of the present time.

SINDERMANN HOSTS INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE DEPUTIES

LD140354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin 13 Sep (ADN)--Deputies from socialist states' parliaments who will be attending the 67th Interparliamentary Conference, which starts in Berlin on Tuesday, were on Saturday guests of Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber.

Horst Sindermann explained the state of preparations of this important international meeting in the building of the GDR People's Chamber which will be attended by over 1,000 parliamentarians, guests and observers from over 90 countries. "It is our wish," the People's Chamber president emphasized, "that new impulses for the struggle of the peoples on burning issues of our time will emerge from this meeting. We expect that the political dialogue of this conference between East and West, north and south will, in a businesslike, open and constructive manner, deal above all with questions which have been proposed as practicable steps for all states in the Warsaw declaration of the countries of the socialist community of states."

During the discussion all those attending the meeting agreed that during the 67th Interparliamentary Conference they will make an effective contribution to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of different social orders. They emphasized that the parliaments of all states bear a high responsibility to see to it that in the present time all contentious questions between countries are solved through political solutions.

BRIEFS

DPRK COOPERATION--Dzo Song-bom, DPRK deputy foreign trade minister, was received by Eugen Kattner, GDR deputy foreign trade minister, for a friendly talk focused on questions of deepening the mutual trade relations on the basis of the 1979-1984 long-term trade agreement. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

AFGHAN TRADE TALKS--Mohammad Khan Jalalar, commerce minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was received by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle for a talk was also attended by (Hasan Ali Tayeb), deputy public works minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The ministers paid tribute to the quick and mutually advantageous development of trade between the two countries since the conclusion of their first trade agreement in July 1978. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN COOPERATION--Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, on 29 August received for a talk Valeriu Ceoceonica, deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of the People's Republic of Romania. The talk focused on measures for further deepening scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania that were agreed on in June this year during an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by a GDR party-state delegation headed by Erich Honecker. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

FORMER POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 1-DAY VISIT

LD130856 Budapest MTI in English 0635 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)--Emil Wojtaszek, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Budapest on September 12, as the guest of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received Emil Wojtaszek. Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with the Polish guest.

At the talks, held in an open, cordial atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on the experiences gained in the building of socialist society, on the further development of bilateral relations. Emil Wojteszek informed the representatives of the HSWP on the situation of the Polish People's Republic, and the activity of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The talks were attended by Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC, and by Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador to Hungary of the Polish People's Republic.

PAP Report

LD1310324 Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 Sep (PAP)--An alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC secretary, Emil Wojtaszek stayed here at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC. Emil Wojtaszek was received by the 1st secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Kadar.

The Polish guest had (?talks) with a member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, Karoly Nemeth. Experience in the construction of socialist society in both countries was exchanged and further development of bilateral relations was discussed. Emil Wojtaszek informed the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party about the situation in Poland and PUWP activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA RETURNS FROM FRG VISIT

LD121958 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest 12 Sep (MTI)--Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, has returned from the Federal Republic of Germany. Frigyes Puja was invited for the visit by Hans Deitrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG.

PRESIDENT LOSONCZI HOLDS TALKS IN ETHIOPIA 13 SEP

LD141640 Budapest MTI in English 0611 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 September (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent Peter Feher reports from Addis Ababa:

The Hungarian-Ethiopian exchange of views, covering a wide sphere of bilateral relations and actual international questions, began on Saturday with a plenary session, then continued with a private talk between Pal Losonczi and Mengistu Haile Mariam, and on the level of specialists.

At the plenary session the talks, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were led by the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the president of the Temporary Military Governing Council. The Ethiopian head of state and government emphasized that agreement is complete in the evaluation of both the bilateral and international questions. He praised the significance of the example, support, internationalist solidarity of the socialist countries, and stressed: The Ethiopian people will always remember with gratitude the valuable assistance which it received from the socialist countries--among them the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union--when the attack of the external and internal enemy endangered the existence of the revolution. Besides the sacrifices of the Ethiopian people, this also had a great part in strengthening the revolutionary process and making it irreversible. The people can now turn their attention to building, development. The Ethiopians have to solve tremendous tasks, having inherited an extremely backward social, economic system, and had to depart from this fact in the realization of their socialist aims. The people are confident that the socialist countries will share their experiences in the building work as well.

Pal Losonczi underlined the significance of the revolutionary achievements of the Ethiopian people and forwarded the recognition of the Hungarian people. He handed over the greetings of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, to Mengistu Haile Mariam. Pal Losonczi invited Mengistu Haile Mariam for an official, friendly visit. President Mengistu accepted the invitation with thanks.

The president of the Presidential Council and his host both spoke with anxiety of the ever more aggressive (?conduct) of the forces of international reaction, the leading circles of the United States of America, apparent towards the latest successes of the peoples' revolutionary fights. They stated with regret that the present leaders of China have become the satellites of imperialist interests concerning international questions. At the same time they pointed out that strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries, every progressive force, their joint stand, is of special significance in the present international situation.

In the afternoon Pal Losonczi got acquainted with the public administration of Addis Ababa, a city of 1.2 million inhabitants. The president of the Presidential Council was informed on the past and present of the Ethiopian capital, the activity and tasks of the council, by Solomon Muluneh, mayor of the city.

In the evening Pal Losonczi was the guest of honour at the festive dinner hosted by the Temporary Military Governing Council on occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution's victory, as well as the recently held first congress of the women's and youth organization.

Additional Report

LD131214 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, currently on an official friendship visit in Ethiopia, continued his talks on Saturday with President Mengistu Haile Mariam of the Provisional Military Governing Council. Although no official communique was issued, the toast addresses delivered at a ceremonial luncheon revealed much of what had been discussed at the talks: Both heads of state pronounced the firm intention to go on deepening cooperation, and from a statement made by Pal Losonczi, that the new prospects of cooperation should be confirmed in contracts, observers deduce that various agreements will be signed at the end of the negotiations, reports Peter Feher, MTI's special correspondent, from Addis Ababa.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 12-14 SEPTEMBER

Report on Arrival

LD121358 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister has arrived in Budapest. This is the first time that Nguyen Co Thach has visited Hungary in this capacity. Previously he was in Moscow, where he held talks with Premier Kosygin and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

Received by Kadar, Lazar

LD131132 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, received on Saturday the visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The cordial and comradely meeting was attended also by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Lajos Karsai, Hungary's ambassador to Hanoi, and Nguyen Phu Soai, Hanoi's ambassador to Budapest, were also present.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also received the Vietnamese foreign minister on Saturday.

Puja Hosts Dinner

LD141610 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 September (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja hosted a dinner on Saturday evening in honour of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, currently in Hungary for an official, friendly visit. The two foreign ministers delivered toasts at the dinner.

Report of Departure

LD141753 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister left Hungary today. Nguyen Co Thach has paid an official friendly visit at the invitation of Frigyes Puja. Before his departure, the Vietnamese foreign minister spoke to our correspondent Miklos Keleti. He said that China and its allies mainly want to aggravate Vietnam's domestic, principally economic, worries by constantly increasing external pressure. In this situation--in the Hanoi government's opinion--the help of the socialist countries is of decisive importance, the Vietnamese foreign minister said.

FRONT DELEGATION LED BY SARLOS RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD122204 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI)--The delegation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, which paid a four-day visit to Romania under the leadership of Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, returned to Budapest on Friday.

During the visit, at the invitation of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Hungarian delegation held talks on the further development of cooperation between the two organizations with Tamara Dobrin, managing president of the National Council, Aurel Duma, under secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry of a minister rank and secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, as well as with a number of other leaders.

The Hungarian delegation was received by Lajos Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, secretary of the Central Committee and president of the People's Council Committee.

Istvan Sarlos invited the delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front for a visit to Hungary, which was accepted with thanks. The visit is planned for next year.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION TALKS HELD WITH BRAZIL

AU111843 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The sixth session of the mixed Hungarian-Brazilian economic commission began at the Ministry of Foreign Trade on Monday [8 September].

The Brazilian delegation is headed by Ambassador Ivan Batalha, chairman of the Committee for Trade with the East European Countries, and the Hungarian delegation is led by Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade. Of the Latin American countries, Brazil is our most important foreign trade partner: It is a main supplier of agricultural raw materials and an important market for Hungarian machine and chemical industrial products. The present talks serve an expansion of relations.

TURKISH GENERALS, UNITED STATES AGREED ON 'PUTSCH'

LD130326 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] However absurd it may sound, Turkey is described as an Atlantic state, even though it lies a long way from the Atlantic Ocean. Nevertheless, it is a member of the North Atlantic alliance, and an important member state, if for no other reason than that it is a neighbor of the USSR. Thus the bases established on Turkish soil are a springboard for the aggressive plans being voiced so often in Washington these days. Turkey's military significance has also increased since Iran's departure from the imperialist military alliance systems. For this reason, political observers turned toward Brussels following the news about the coup d'etat in Ankara. In Brussels the events caused relief because, it was said, the rapid deterioration of the economic situation and the increasing prevalence of terror in Turkey had weakened NATO on this important front.

During the rule of the cabinet that has just been overthrown by the putsch, in the course of hardly 1 year, some 2,000 people lost their lives as a result of terrorist actions. It was especially the members of the movement headed by the fascist Col Turkes, the infamous Gray Wolves, who wrought much of the destruction and killing. They received money and military supplies, as well as ideological munitions, from West Germany, from Turks living there and from the ranks of neo-Nazis. Turkes himself often visited towns in West Germany and his links were recently exposed by DER SPIEGEL of Hamburg.

News of the putsch in Turkey came from Washington at dawn today. The Turkish generals have evidently set about putting things in order in agreement with the Americans. Great numbers of U.S. officers are currently in Turkey, taking part in the NATO exercises which involve the deployment of the so-called firefighting brigade [tuezolto brigad]; that is, the rapid and mobile NATO unit which can be used quickly in the event of danger, and which is in the region of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. The presence of this firefighting brigade may have been a signal that measures had been taken in good time in Washington and Brussels to ensure that the turn of events in Turkey would not cause a greater flare-up.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOREIGN COMMITTEE ISSUES RESOLUTION ON DETENTE

LD130252 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 Sep (MTI)--The Foreign Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly held a session in Budapest on Friday. On the basis of the report by Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska, the participants reviewed the international trends and the actual tasks involved by the struggle for the consolidation of international security and world peace and for European detente. The committee adopted the following resolution:

The Foreign Committee established that the aggressive imperialist efforts of upsetting the balance of military forces continue to jeopardize world peace and international security. The imperialist-imposed arms race heightens the level of military confrontation, increasing thereby the danger of a worldwide conflict.

In the recent period, too, the community of the socialist countries has been making consistent efforts to reduce international tensions, preserve the results of detente and boost cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Guided by this intention, the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee elaborated and published at its Warsaw session far-reaching proposals on curbing the arms race, diminishing military tensions, limiting mass-destructive weapons and furthering the disarmament talks. In realizing these suggestions--as was stressed by the call issued on the Minsk meeting of the parliamentary deputies of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries--the parliaments and deputies of Europe and the world may assume a considerable role. The Foreign Committee of Hungarian parliament extends definite support to the motions, for their realization would serve the cause of strengthening confidence between the socialist and the capitalist countries, development of bi-and multilateral relations, peaceful settlement of disputed questions. They furthermore furnish an opportunity for joint action by all progressive and peace-loving forces.

A crucial point in the consolidation of European security is military detente and disarmament which is also a key issue of advancing political detente.

The Warsaw Treaty-initiated conference on questions of European military detente and disarmament would play an important part in curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament.

The gravest danger to international security and mankind's existence is posed by the nuclear and other mass-destructive weapons. It is particularly important to avert the menace inherent in the deployment in Western Europe of medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The Foreign Committee of Hungarian parliament approves and upholds the latest Soviet initiatives at starting negotiations without delay on the question of European medium-range nuclear arms. This highly significant proposal is aimed at preventing another nuclear-arms race and finding mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of the principle of equal security. Negotiations on restricting nuclear mass-destructive weapons would be facilitated by the soonest possible entry into force of the SALT II treaty.

The Foreign Committee is convinced that it would service the cause of detente and peace if the Madrid meeting of the representatives of states having attended the Helsinki conference harmonize a constructive atmosphere moves promoting the consolidation of European security and further development of cooperation among the countries. The committee holds that the Madrid meeting should bring a decision on the organization of a conference dealing with issues of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

In order to reduce the level of military confrontation, progress should be achieved at the Vienna talks on the limitation of troops and armaments in central Europe.

The Hungarian parliament is ready to participate actively in implementing the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee which are aimed at broadening the scope of confidence-building measures, abandoning the use of force, mutually restricting troops and armaments, widening the nuclear-free zones, settling local conflicts politically in a just and lasting manner and diminishing military presence and activities in different parts of the world--on the basis of the principle of equal security.

The foreign committee approves and (?insists) that Hungary, in close alliance with the Warsaw Treaty member states, cooperating with the politicians of the Western countries ready to reckon with realities, collaborating with the world's peace-loving forces, in proportion with its strength, take part in the fight for strengthening international security, protecting and further developing the results of detente, safeguarding world peace, ends the resolution.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 25 SEPTEMBER

LD132103 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the National Assembly for Thursday, September 25, 1980.

The government proposes that the National Assembly place on the agenda of the session the five-year working programme of the Council of Ministers, as well as the bill on the effectuation of the 1979 state budget.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN MONGOLIA--Budapest, 13 Sep (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly that under the leadership of Vice President Janos Peter arrived in Ulaanbataar on Friday, paid a visit to N. Lubsanchultem, president of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the same day On Friday night Lubsanchultem gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation which was attended by several leading personages of the Mongolian political life. Janos Szerencses, Hungary's ambassador to Ulaanbataar, was also present. N. Lubsanchultem and Janos Peter delivered toast addresses. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 13 Sep 80 LD]

DETAILS OF SOVIET AID AGREEMENT OUTLINED

LD121830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] A Polish delegation has been visiting Moscow. The delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. An agreement has been signed on additional supplies this year of certain industrial goods and foodstuffs from the Soviet Union. These supplies include, among other things: 500,000 tons of wheat; fish and canned fish; cotton; 6,000 tons each of cellulose and synthetic rubber; apatites; sunflower oil; tomato concentrate; honey; onions; cereals [kasza]; and tea. So these are mainly goods for the domestic market or raw materials earmarked for production purposes. The total value of the additional supplies will be R85 million. If these goods had to be purchased in countries with a market economy, about $150 million would have to be paid. Also being considered is the possibility of additional supplies of paper and galvanized iron.

The Soviet aid will have the effect of reducing our economic difficulties. The granting of this aid, notwithstanding previous supplies from the Soviet Union, is the response to the request made by Premier Jozef Pinkowski in this respect to the socialist countries.

PAP Report

LD132126 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep (PAP)--Within aid granted to Poland by the Soviet Union, agreements were concluded which provide for Soviet supplies of additional commodities worth 150 million dollars and granting Poland a ten-year 260 million dollar low-rate credit, a Polish Government report says.

In addition to that, the Soviet Government put off the deadline for paying off the 260 million dollar fiscal credits Poland received from the Soviet Union to buy primary materials in capitalist countries.

The total value of Soviet aid to Poland now amounts to 690 million dollars and is of great importance for overcoming economic hardships currently facing this country.

CARTER STATEMENT ON CREDIT GUARANTEES REPORTED

LD131910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] President Jimmy Carter stated in Washington that he had instructed the Department of Agriculture to give Poland guarantees for credits amounting to $670 million for the purchase of agricultural products.

Reporting his decision, President Carter expressed his understanding for Poland's present economic needs and the will for constructive development of relations.

For a number of years, Poland has been purchasing on credit agricultural products--especially cereals,and fodder--on the American market. The conditions of this credit are, as in previous years 3-year credits payable in three equal instalments each year with interest at the level applicable at the time on the American financial market.

STATE COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON TU REGISTRATION

LD141516 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Sep (PAP)--The Polish Council of State adopted a resolution on the registration of new trade unions formed outside the Central Trade Unions Council, CRZZ.

Founding committees of the respective unions which do not enter the CRZZ list can have their unions registered at the voivodship court in Warsaw, the resolution says.

The application for registration is supposed to specify the name of the union, its headquarters, the scope of activity in terms of subject and territory, and particulars of persons entitled to represent the union. In addition to that, the founding committee's resolution on establishing the union, the list of founding committee members, and the statute should be enclosed.

The voivodship court of Warsaw will issue its decision on registering the union after it finds the union's statute not in conflict with the Polish constitution and other legal regulations. Upon registration the union is granted legal identify.

The registration procedure is free of court charge. The parties concerned have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in case the voivodship court refuses to register a given union.

The same procedure applies to the newly formed regional trade union organizations.

PARTY VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Lublin, Pila, Rzeszow Meetings

LD131830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Indepth discussions on the consequences arising from the events of the past few weeks and on outlining the most urgent and currently topical ideological, political and social tasks for PZPR branches and levels are underway throughout the entire party.

Plenary sessions of the party voivodship committees now being held and conferences of workers' aktivs in various voivodships are being devoted to this.

Today, in addition to the plenum of the Lublin Voivodship party committee, voivodship party aktiv conferences are being held in Pila and Rzeszow. Discussions are focused both on matters which pertain to the entire country and on problems peculiar to individual regions and communities.

Suggestions and demands put forward by working people are undergoing a thorough analysis. Much attention is devoted to what is at present the most important question--one which involves a positive end to the difficulties--namely, restoring the normal rhythm of the functioning of our economy and of our production processes aimed at providing supplies for the domestic market.

The PAP journalists who are reporting on the progress of the party discussions emphasize their complex character and sensible tone. Party members are formulating the causes of the difficulties and the events of the past few weeks in a critical and self-critical manner. There is agreement with the view that there is an urgent need to restore the economy and to maintain a normal rhythm of work. This is a necessary condition to successfully satisfy the social needs, demands and proposals put forward by the working people.

A plenary session of the voivodship committee of the party took place today in Lublin. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Central Committee Politburo participated in the debates. Debates also took place in the Pila aktiv with the participation of Jerzy Wojtecki Central Committee Secretary, and in Rzeszow with the participation of Bogdan Gawronskin head of the Central Committee Department of Culture.

At the Lublin plenum, attention was drawn to the need for providing full and uncamouflaged information to the working people about the decisions that are being made, especially those which affect them directly.

Attention was drawn to what must definitely be changed in interpersonal relations, the activities and style of work of party organizations, and the functioning of workers' self-government.

The topmost aim here is to strengthen the authority of management, which has been weakened and which not infrequently isolated itself from the vital problems concerning the nation.

In a similar climate discussions were held at the conference of the Pila aktiv. It was said that the day-to-day attitudes of party members must be marked by sensitivity and authentic solicitude for various matters which are painful to citizens. It was stressed in this connection that there is a need for special ethical and moral responsibility in people occupying important posts.

At the conference of the Rzeszow Voivodship aktiv, attention was drawn to illogical regulations, cases of fictional planning, the frequent discrepancies between words and deeds, and distortions in political and social life. The awareness of these mistakes, it was said, will enable us to avoid them in the future and to take decisive and effective action in the interests of the working people.

Karkoszka at Warsaw Plenun

LD121946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Party dialogue on the country's sociopolitical and economic situation and on the situation in individual voivodships and social groups is continuing. Discussions on the consequences of the last few weeks are also continuing. Plenary sessions of voivodship PZPR committees are devoted to these matters. Conferences of party aktivs in various regions are likewise devoted to these matters.

Discussions took place today at the plenum of the Warsaw party committee, at the plenum of the voivodship party committee in Viala Podlaska as well as at the conference of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship aktiv.

Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship committee, chaired the proceedings in Warsaw. An indepth and critical analysis was made of the methods and style of work responsible for the crisis situation in which the country has found itself. The participants in the plenum emphasized the need for renewal based on solid and difficult work, work which would help explain mistakes and finally overcome them. It was stated that there is a need to formulate guarantees and mechanisms to prevent a recurrence of mistakes. Guarantees of this kind should be based on a solid assessment of professional and moral attitudes of party members resulting from conversations rather than admonitions, and should constitute a part of the link with the working people. These guarantees should also be based on the reality of the promises made to society, on the fact that these promises should fully correspond to the possibilities for implementing them, on making public the asssessments concerning the country's economic situation, on improving the criteria used for cadre selection and on preference being given not to the quantity but to the quality of party ranks.

The plenum has set up working teams which will begin discussions next week on the current tasks, consulting extensively with all professional groups of the Warsaw Voivodship.

During the plenum of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship PZPR Committee, statements were made about the need for resolute action opposing the phenomena of schematism and showing off in the style of work of party branches and of organs of authority. Much attention was focused on the factors which are operative in overcoming weaknesses in the functioning of self-government organs.

Matters regarding the new style of party activity and the speediest possible rectification of economic problems dominated the debate at the conference of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship aktiv.

Barcikowski Address in Koszalin

LD122050 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy premier and PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, at a meeting of Koszalin Voivodship political aktivists on 11 September--recorded]

[Text] In the discussion you have raised certain questions to which I owe you a reply. I must make this reservation from the beginning that I am not able to express myself on such a large number of issues as have arisen in the discussion. It seems that there could hardly be one single man who would be in a position to answer all these questions. In my speech I was hoping to say, just as has been already mentioned here, that it is not for the first time during this conflict that I am speaking to people living on the coast. Seeing that this has already been mentioned, I would also like to say that I stand by all that I said earlier on television, and this allows me not to have to repeat myself on the subject of those problems which I raised previously. Today I would rather like to focus attention on the propositions of interest in the present situation and on those key issues which you have raised.

The first problem--the question of the raise in wages, increase in social benefits and supply of goods to stores to match the increases in income--amounts to a complex of social and economic issue. You have expressed your anxiety as to whether all working people will be covered by the increases in wages. I state categorically and unequivocally: yes, all. I repeat what has been said by the premier in parliament and what has been announced following the sessions of the Council of Ministers. There already exist on this particular issue a Council of Ministers decision which has been adopted and by now, I expect, signed. In accordance with the proposals submitted here, this will be officially, so to speak, brought to the knowledge of everyone. Naturally it is difficult to include in a report on the proceedings in the Council of Ministers all the vast material which comprises the full extent of the decree covering, for the first time indeed in Poland, such a wide range of increases. I think that you would be interested, and undoubtedly you are interested, in the scale and extent of these increases. The total cost of the raises and increases in social benefits will amount to some Z120-130 billion. This is, of course, the annual rate, and represents an enormous sum.

As I have already mentioned, we have never done anything like this in the past. But we have gone in this direction for the reasons you have mentioned here--because there was a moment when a situation arose in which the conflict became spontaneous and when the conflict was joined by successive units on the principle of: If he got something why shouldn't I get something, too? If one enterprise got it then another, I would say, joined the strike.

What was threatened was not only the economic order, but we had to defend the socio-political orders in Poland to prevent something which we correctly term a conflict or tragedy. Thus the decisions and the moves made by the government (?and the party). In light of this, I would like to take up the question which was asked here and which is being asked in many areas, and to which I replied repeatedly to the striking work forces in Szczecin.

The question is: How was it that at first the reply to the numerous demands was "no," and now, after the strikes, everything is possible? Why? Why? This is the key question, and we must reply, comrades, with all sincerity. If my reply sounds too brutal, then I would like you to accept the fact that it stems from my deep conviction, and I would like us to have an understanding of the importance of these decisions which were made.

The question is also raised about what has happened, or what is changing in our economic situation? Changes have taken place, and much worse, we have suffered losses worth billions caused by the stoppages; we have to cope with losses in foreign trade which exceed Zl billion in foreign currency; we have to cope at this moment with losses caused by the disruption of operations, by slackened discipline at work, and so on and so forth. We all know that this sort of thing improves neither the rhythm nor the quality of production.

In light of this, I would like to return to the Sejm decision of June, the decision on the correction of the plan for 1980. That decision contained a certain concept, it must be said, of deep internal economies in favor of improving the state's payments situation. This was, it must be said, a situation which was drastic, and if we look at it from the viewpoint of economic demands, it was fully justified. We really have, and we will have, very great problems with foreign payments.

But at the same time the decision did not take into account the social factor and the extent of inflamed social relations, which were already apparent then in the country. Naturally, the strikes and protests which they produced rejected this policy and canceled it.

We are now in the process of assembling an emergency economic policy which would correspond to the new social conditions in the country, to the socioeconomic conditions. We had to find other solutions, and I would like you to know, comrades, that we at this very movement jointly--not by the decisions of the leadership alone, but by joint decisions of the entire nation--we are making a very sharp turn in our economic policies.

This expresses itself in deep changes in the distribution of the national income. (?When I speak) of Z120 billion, then it should be known that the Z120 billion must, in the sense of distribution of the national income, mean sharp shortcircuits in the budget, in the state's budget, which means that they are bound to limit our possibilities of funding [words indistinct], to the fact that Z120 billion must be found through shifts in the distribution of the national income. That is why, comrades, we must realize that we cannot produce everything at once, individual consumption cannot increase simultaneously with mass consumption and investments, and so on and so forth.

To put it more simply, we must realize that we will be facing very serious problems when the investment requirements start coming in, and these will come in by the end of the year when the parish plans, the voivodship plans of the state will be drafted. We must realize that the possibilities will be considerably smaller. We will have to act particularly carefully [words indistinct]. We will have to aim at the maximum protection of funds earmarked for housing construction and, in fact, after ensuring investments for modernization in the economy we will have to stop some large investments which are still being realized today.

This is the simple consequence, which we must realize whenever we seek an answer to the question: Where is it all going to come from? It can come only from what we have, from what we have at our disposal. There is no miracle here. What is happening is that a new situation has arisen in which we are seeking solutions, solutions that are possible today. Naturally, the change in the distribution of the national income policy alone [words indistinct] cannot solve anything, because it has to be followed by a change in the structure of production. [Words indistinct] the extremely difficult problem of satisfying this additional purchasing power by increased supplies of goods. This is extremely difficult.

Because investments in our country will be drastically reduced, we will have to shift materials earmarked to date for investments to enterprises producing market goods, or directly to the market, thus strengthening the market.

It cannot be ruled out that we might have to alter some industrial enterprise which have hitherto produced investment goods to the production of market goods. This will be a very difficult move technically--all engineers present here know this well--and that is why we would prefer such enterprises to help us by exporting their products.

Thus funds would be obtained to pay for the import of commodities which we require on our market. Various methods must be used to achieve this, but in any case all this amounts to an enormous task facing our whole economy. Here, certainly, there will be no miracles, nothing will happen here unless we achieve it ourselves. This task in the sphere of industry is more difficult because, as you know, we have a very bad situation in our agriculture.

I will not develop this assessment further; there are so many men from industry as well as from agriculture here that each of you can tell the other what the situation in Koszalin Voivodship, is like--and things are not at their worst in Koszalin Voivodship.

In this connection if we are to improve the situation then, comrades, the indispensible condition which must be fulfilled is to restore normal and productive work. I believe we are emerging from this phase of strikes, although here and there throughout the country various workplaces are still in the throes of this paroxysm. Nevertheless, the realization of the fact that we must not only work but also work in a productive manner if we are to survive our hardships must take place on a universal scale.

What frightens us most--I am talking about the government's administration--is the progressive escalation of demands. Indeed, sometimes you find yourself in a situation which is close to despair because if everybody makes demands--some ask for 2,000, other for 2,500 and yet others for 1,500--and if you go around explaining and persuading and see your words falling on deaf ears, it sometimes occurs to you that Poland has decided to treat itself to inflation with all the consequences which inflation brings in its wake, and to live according to the motto: Let's have it, come what may.

I keep explaining to everybody that the central Polish authorities themselves have demonstrated that they can give way; indeed, they have yielded more ground than they were in a position to do so. Wouldn't I be pleased to appear here today with the intent to woo, with a sack of money, with some investment stocks and so on and so forth? After all, it would produce applause and everybody would be pleased for at least 5 days.

Yet, comrades, if the escalation continues and we are forced to continuously give in then, indeed, we will find ourselves in a hopeless situation. We will merely be threatened with chaos and with galloping inflation. This is so because the money which we are now handing over has no corresponding goods on the market to buy; the supply of these goods is to come, and we have not yet even returned to normal working. How many conditions will have to be fulfilled before these goods arrive?

This is the first problem. The second problem, comrades, covers our endeavors to make better use of the production potential which was previously created.

I will not be giving away any secrets if I say that this production potential which exists in our industry could provide a much greater output than is being achieved at present. The bottleneck here lies in the supply of raw and other materials. Unfortunately we have suffered some losses in our domestic supplies, and we have very limited possibilities for importing raw materials from abroad. We are seeking every opportunity to increase our import of raw materials this year and in 1981, both from socialist countries and from capitalist countries. Thus we are seeking opportunities to create greater increases in production and consequently achieving a greater increase in the national income which would enable us to provide the sum of funds which we have now expended in advance.

Of course, there are the demagogic voices which demand that we give up exporting one commodity or another from among those which we produce at home. Today we not only cannot limit our exports, but we must increase them if we wish to keep our national economy mechanism operating. It is already common knowledge that following a bad harvest, we have lost in agriculture least Z600 million worth of hard currency exports. I have already mentioned losses caused by production standstills. Our situation on this count is now exceptionally difficult.

Our attempts to obtain some help from socialist countries have been effective to some extent. This help, of course, is based on credits. Between May and this moment, the Soviet Union has lent us $550 million. This money can be used to purchase the necessary raw materials from outside market. It must be said that because of this we have been able to maintain our solvency, because with the reduced revenue from exports we were threatened by a situation in which we would not have been able to meet current bills for the commodities supplied to Poland.

Our request has been answered also by the GDR Government which offered credits mainly in the form of market commodities, amounting in value to $150 million. A positive reply has also been received from Bulgaria which has offered a quantity of market commodities native to Bulgaria. I expect that our requests--our requests and our pleas--will be similarly answered to a greater or smaller extent by other socialist countries as well.

We are seeking loans in capitalist countries. Despite our considerable indebtedness, we must exlore there further possibilities of loans to cover, among other things, most of the imports of raw and other materials which we have planned to secure. In all likelihood, as you are probably aware, the state of affairs in the country today does not make our position on these markets any easier. Bankers do not become soft-hearted about our internal situation: we have become for them a less credible partner, a country without internal stability, and talks which had earlier been scheduled are being postponed. However, certain promises and certain obligations on the part of some governments do exist. Maybe with their help it will be possible to finalize some larger loans.

In light of this, comrades, I wish to state that we are aware that the initiatives and energies of people are our biggest internal reserve. We are resolved to carry out all the necessary changes in the economic and social system, changes which would make it possible to release initiative and enhance the energy of the people.

These are not empty words. Work is underway on the new economic-financial system of enterprises, economic organization and the whole state, on what is, essentially, a system of governing. The change in the chairman of the Planning Commission is no coincidence. Kisiel, who has been mentioned here, has come to take this post. He is a highly qualified economist. He has come, among other things, to make the commission a headquarters working on all the changes. This is a vast task, and no one is promising you that it will be done in 1 month or in 1 and 1/2 months.

The changeover to new economic indicators and yardsticks and to a new economic system affects, I suspect at least 90 percent of our economic legislation. This cannot be done overnight. This was repeatedly tried in Poland and each time it was tried it failed. So, for a change let's do it well. Every idea is needed here. We will accept each and every offer to cooperate in the formulation of this system. But, comrades, let us not expect the impossible from Kisiel: He came yesterday and today he is busy extinguishing the fire. He cannot give us a ready economic system on a plate tomorrow, can he now?

As has been said here: What we can introduce soon will be introduced soon. But today we cannot say to ourselves that what we have done to date does not matter. We cannot say this because we would only worsen this present bad state of affairs.

Some rules of the game, inferior though they may be, are nevertheless better than no rules at all. As for new rules, well, we still do not have them and we must formulate them. Now we must work according to the old rules, even though they may be uncomfortable. But let us not exaggerate, after all we have felt uncomfortable with them for quite a long time and they have even made us somewhat more resilient. So let us be patient. I have in mind here, above all, the economic apparatus.

We would like to drastically change the role of the Planning Commission, so that it may become more of a headquarters for strategic long-term planning, not forgetting, of course, short-term plans as well. We will consistently release the Planning Commission from all its side activities, from the almost direct supervision on individual branches of the national economy, and so on and so forth.

We will change the functions of the ministries. The changes should be based on the provision that the new system should increase the independence of enterprises and increase the independence of economic organizations. In fact, we are saying today that it would be best if we could accept in our country many such decisions simultaneously. That is, a law on enterprises which would define the function of an enterprise, including matters raised here and aimed at defining the duties of the managing cadres of the enterprise--I am thinking of a positive formulation of this matter--and together with this a new draft of the law on workers' self-government and a new law on trade unions. It is unlikely that we will be able to make these laws coincide. The law on trade unions is today, well, urgent, but we will ensure that these will be legal acts mutually compatible and not contradictory. Because if they are contradictory, there will be fresh reasons for friction.

In our work, our advanced work on changes in management, we foresee far-reaching decentralization of management through increasing the independence of the voivodships and parishes, and through a fundamental increase in local self-government, through the raising of the status of people's councils in the system of our state.

The first (?proposals) on these matters you will find, comrades, in the voivodships. So far they are not very good; please send us more observations. But the decision must be made soon and its implementation must be sensible so as to prevent something drastic being done which would cause more harm than good.

We will increase, and often we will simply return to, self-governing cooperatives in all their forms. This, too, has been forced through contrary to logic, social logic, first of all. [sentence as heard] A lot more similar actions are foreseen. We are concerned here with two things: with making the economic system efficient, and with increasing the participation of people in the management of enterprises.

Comrade directors and secretaries spoke here about the difficulties connected with the talks with the work forces which they experienced. Listen, today a worker may know nothing about the results of the work of his enterprise. Summing this up, I would like to say that while we prepare the decisions and the legal acts, we will be replacing methods of administrative management of economic life, and we will be transferring to economic methods.

Economic does not mean without discipline. We will, in fact, be demanding economic discipline because discipline is always necessary especially in economic life and in state life. This is an elementary necessity.

Whoever passes the test when faced with these economic conditions will live, and whoever does not may possibly collapse and announce bankruptcy. If he does not announce bankruptcy, then he will have to define the conditions on which he wants to reconstruct, let us say, his profitability, or something like that.

I will not continue this subject. I realize that I have presented it to you in a short summary and with a general view. But I am presenting it with full awareness, and I present the full view to you so that we will all know what we will be doing and so that we will realize how great the obligations are which we are undertaking.

The second area of rights covers the issue of matters which have to be arranged in the central office, and, together with this, arrangements which have to be made in workplaces, in parish councils or by voivodship authorities as well as with the elimination of various major and minor shortcomings in every day life for which people blame us. Naturally, both you and I are well aware of the fact that the only thing that will count will be what we achieve for the sake of improvement. Without doubt more weight will be attached to what we achieve than to what we merely talk about and merely declare. So I share the view of Comrade (Kozda) as well as the opinions expressed during the discussion, to the effect that we must assess people more efficiently and ensure that good experts and fine men, leaders and administrators are respected and protected. At the same time we must get rid of worthless people, paltry people--both in the moral sense and in respect to professional ability. However, this must be done only when their guilt has been established. We must not allow matters to develop spontaneously and depend on the general mood of the moment. Otherwise we can injure a great many people and this must not be allowed to happen. We simply cannot allow a situation in which the directing personnel in principle would be questioned because if this personnel loses its confidence in its directing activity, the difficulties which are apparent today will become even greater. I am sure that with the knowledge of the experience of your party organization and the prudence which I can today observe, you will simply do everything in your power to improve the present situation and ensure an honest consideration of all the proposals which await your consideration and action.

As regards the consideration of the proposals, I believe that there will be decisions which will say: yes, and others that will say: no. Both kinds of decisions must be equally honest and equally candid. Do not produce another sackful of promises and forecasts which have no backing in reality and which will result in the explosions of new demands. On this score we must act responsibly.

There is one more point concerning you here: I remember Koszalin in the fifties--I was then in the early days of my working career--I remember the place toward the end of the sixties, and I look at Koszalin today. Has Koszalin changed? Enormously, beyond recognition. In the fifties the city was full of mud and untidiness. The hardest experience for me was the thought that the place was being visited by the Germans and I wondered what they were saying about us. Today you have turned Koszalin and other towns into fine places. You have achieved this. The people who live here have achieved this under your leadership and with your participation. This is a truth which cannot be undermined. Don't let this be taken away from you. What's more, I would think you pretty stupid if you let anybody take it away from you.

Some people may pretend that nothing has happened or changed, that it was all not enough and that nothing has been done. Do you feel this atmosphere around you in the growing wave of almost slanderous criticism? Let us not repeat, comrades, old mistakes and new [word indistinct] from the propaganda of successes to the propaganda of self-flagellation. This, too, will not be the truth; this, too, will be false if we follow such a road. Let us honestly evaluate what has been done, what serves the people, and what remains to be done. Perhaps we would like to do it faster than we have done. It is your work, it is you who must ensure that it is noticed.

The third set of problems: I would like to raise here a subject which is of very great importance in our party but which today is even more important. It is the question of the party within the working class, the party of the working class.

As I have already mentioned, this will always be the most important subject. We have made mistakes in this sphere, and when Comrade Kania spoke of humility, he had in mind first of all the central leadership. But, comrades, if mistakes are made at the top, then this may be repeated somewhere else. Perhaps we, too, could find something with which to blame ourselves? Let us look at this matter with a fresh eye. What matters here is not that it should become mutual criticism; what matters is that today we must make good, restore and strengthen the position of our party in the working class. To the party this is a matter of vital importance.

We have to act wisely and without anger and demagogy. Quite often a meeting of one man with another, as was said here, and a sincere talk between them means much more than a general meeting or a speech. In light of this, I would like you to uphold the decisions we have made here because in an atmosphere of tension and the lack of trust in us there will be no central leadership.

The idea of new trade unions has been born. This idea has, after all, found support among large groups of workers. We can analyze, we can dwell on to what extent it was an idea of workers, or whether the idea was merely submitted. But the fact is that workers supported this demand. We had to agree to the possibility of the establishment of new trade unions because only thus could we say that we hold these workers' demands in our esteem and that we are treating them seriously. We knew very well, we know now and we will know in the future that the workers were with us and will remain with us. But there are moments when with the weakening of our positions and our conditions of action, we must also support demands which we may find difficult to accept. Therein lies the humility of action.

As you know, in the decision on the establishment of new trade unions, conditions and declarations on the socialist nature of the new trade unions and on their standing on the level of the fundamental legal principles of our state were included.

The action of its implementation will be appraised on the party principle. It is obvious that elements alien to us, antisocialist elements, are trying to find their way to those areas. We must oppose precisely that type of element, as well as the attempts by these elements to penetrate the organizations which are now being set up. Thus, comrades, there is the need to ensure the right atmosphere in respect of these various efforts to organize new unions as well as the trade unions already in existence. I would like to say that we must ensure a good atmosphere in the trade union movement. There should be no exacerbation of the divisions which may appear in those areas. It is necessary to find common points which unite the unions or workers' councils if they have been set up at some places of employment. I mean workers' commissions, to be more exact. We must find common points both on the level of enterprises and on the level of the unions. These points exist.

It would be absurd if at this moment there occurred some split in the associations granting loans or financial assistance, for instance. On the basis of the system of the unions the procedure for granting social benefits also exists. Trade union organizations participate in self-government bodies at places of employment. Thus there exist areas which could provide a forum for mutual encounters and for finding a settled way of existence. After all, independently of the type of the union, we party workers are well aware of the fact that all of these organizations consist of workers and one coworker can be in one organization and another in a different one. Let us give them time and these workers will find some understanding. I believe that they will come to a right kind of understanding if we exert the right influence and if we act in the right way. If by any chance some alien element joins in the process, it will merely be disappointed in due course.

As I have said before, what we seek is a link with the working class--a link that will be as strong as possible. At the same time we want to see unity of the trade union movement. This is our aim. We want to see this unity preserved, even if it is not preserved entirely on an organizational basis, then at least in terms of ideology and the system, so that the sum total of the trade union movement is a socialist movement. I have also said that wise and prudent action in the area of trade unions constitutes today the most important task of the party members who are active in the midst of the working people, not only among the workers but among working people in general, the employees.

I have disgressed somewhat. I will try to be brief, but so many things have accumulated. After all you, too, did not speak all that briefly. I would like to move on to the question of the party. All of us here in this hall are clearly aware of the fact that the success of socialism and Poland--because Poland will not be other than socialist--will depend on the action of our party and the quality of that action of the party which is the leading force of our people. We know today, and we have spoken about it, that our party is experiencing a period of difficulties. There is no doubt, comrades, that despite all these difficulties and despite the problems to which reference has been made here, our party will emerge from this test with new experience, more hardened and wiser for what it has experienced.

Who has been able at any time in history to promise anyone that in his lifetime there will be no difficulties? Reading history, you will find descriptions of various conflicts which must have occurred in the lifetime of some people. If there are conflicts that occur in our lifetime, we must tackle them and wrestle with them, and grapple with problems as a man. If we begin to wail, do you think that someone is going to like the wailers? This is time lost from party work. If we waste this time, then we will not be able to use it in other directions. In a word, the criteria here are the same as in the distribution of the national income. The same applies to party work. Let us ensure that the time is used for important matters. Then, comrades, we will be better appraised by the people, we will be able to liberate ourselves earlier from unworthy people who should not be in the party or who should not be appointed by the party to more important functions.

We must also critically evaluate and appraise our relationship to the allied parties, to the National Unity Front, which was mentioned here, though I know that in the Koszalin region they speak well about the front, and on the whole our relations with nonparty people. We must, comrades, as a party place before ourselves the task of widening the participation of nonparty people in social life.

Finally, comrades, I want once again to return to the work of our party organizations. The party leadership highly values your maturity and the effectiveness of the work of your aktiv and of all branches during that most difficult period of time. Anyway, it is difficult to say which was easier and which was more difficult. Today we are facing equally complex tasks. I believe that by traveling this way which you are now following, you will achieve the goals which you have placed before you and thus you will help our whole party as one of its strong units that count in the overcoming of the difficulties, in restoring its full efficiency and its links with the working people. Thank you. [applause]

GDANSK, WROCLAW GOVERNORS ON LOCAL POWERS

LD130422 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Interview with the unidentified governor of Gdansk and Wroclaw Governor Janusz Owczarek by unidentified studio announcer in Warsaw on 12 September--live]

[Text] [Question] Ladies and gentlemen, 2 days ago we talked in the television news studio about the government draft on extending the powers enjoyed by voivodas and town presidents, in other words extending the powers enjoyed by self-government. Our guests were the Siedlce governor and the president of the town of Radom. Today, the Gdansk and Wroclaw governors will be speaking on this subject. Gentlemen, what other demands would you include in the government draft on extending the powers enjoyed by local authorities?

[Gdansk governor] In my opinion this draft does not go far enough in the direction of decentralizing the powers of the authorities. I would like to say first that I believe that the whole sphere of the so-called regional economy, in other words, of the economy of various spheres of social life which function in a voivodship and which is not necessarily subject to central decisions, should be subject to the decisions of the voivodship authorities. I think that this applies not only to the whole of general construction and to the whole of agriculture, but that this also applies to decisions of the entire municipal and housing economy and the entire social infrastructure, that is, education, culture and trade. Finally, this applies to recreation and to protecting the natural environment.

[Question] And what does Governor Owczarek have to add to this subject?

[Owczarek] In a situation where construction is not carried out in a balanced manner and where labor organization is not the most efficient, a change in subordination itself, that is, transferring something for which the minister of construction is responsible to the powers of a governor, will not automatically improve the possibilities of implementing something. Therefore, while not denying the advisability of transferring something to a sphere for which a governor is directly responsible, I hold the view that a change in subordination should take place after the capacities of the construction industry to do what it is set to do are balanced better in the country as a whole. As everyone knows, the balancing and distribution of materials are carried out at a centralized level. One must examine how trade construction transport [transport branzowego budownictwa] can be made the responsibility of governors because leaving this link in the centralized plan can cause additional reasons for bad plan implementation.

[Question] What in your opinion gentlemen, should remain the responsibility of the central authorities, the responsibility of Warsaw?

[Gdansk governor] Everything which can be shaped rationally centrally. In other words, as I have said, key industries, above all. It is quite simply a mistake to saddle governors right now with the responsibility for the productivity of labor in key industries, for economic relations, for technology, for stocks, for material wastage and for coproduction. All this belongs to the centralized system. This functions and can only function in a centralized system. What can a governor do here? He should set the right proportions for those production factors which he has in his voivodship, that is, labor resources, qualifications and qualified workers, by appropriately shaping the education system and through an appropriate policy of rationally ensuring the above. The same goes for the technical infrastructure which functions as a national system.

The governor should have no claims to the cooperation between and proper functioning of the railroads, the power system or the national water pipeline system, that is, the water economy. These matters should not be the responsibility of a governor. There is also the matter of science. Science functions as a national system both regarding its tasks, which are shaped in this system, and regarding results which are for the benefit of the whole national economy. So a governor can submit in this sphere his own, if I may be allowed to say so, proposals as regards scientific research of a regional nature. He should also create the conditions in which this science can function at its best, but for a certain price--this means for participation [partycypacja]--both in relation to industry, science and this infrastructure, and for participation connected with the development of these spheres. [sentence as heard]

In brief, I support a clear principle of division of responsibility. And in the present system a governor is responsible for virtually everything, at least this is what is stated in the statutes of a governor.

Such a method of responsibility practically restricts this responsibility. We want to be responsible for that which we can be responsible, in other words for the whole sphere of the regional economy on the condition that we have the material, economic and noneconomic resources. We cannot be responsible for what functions only on the scale of national systems.

[Announcer] And what would the Wroclaw governor add to this?

[Owczarek] I share the view of the Gdansk governor for it has been the practice that if any organism is functioning badly in the state system then we will receive instructions to appoint various kinds of teams at voivodship level. There were approximately 50 of these teams in Wroclaw in the voivodship offices. For instance, a team responsible for energy matters but responsibility here should be at centralized level. In the voivodship we neither have an apparatus to deal with this nor do we have the knowledge for this, just as for many spheres of our life. This is why I also share the view that we must be very clear regarding the division of these powers. Then we shall know as governors what we are responsible for and what other ministries or other individuals are responsible for.

[Gdansk governor] I am counting on the fact that the whole system of managing key industries will also proceed in the direction of increasing the independence of economic units, that is, enterprises or combines. This will also put these enterprises in a different situation in relation to the governor, in a situation of partnership, in a situation of "something for something." I also think that it is high time that this change is introduced, but on the principles of the consistent division of responsibility.

GIEREK CONDITION REPORTED SATISFACTORY

LD130300 Warsaw PAP in English 0000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The team (of doctors) who are taking medical care of Edward Gierek, who had a heart attack on September 5, stated that the complications resulting from an earlier heart malfunction were brought under control.

The patient's condition is satisfactory now and gradual improvement is (visible).

DISSIDENTS CLAIM UNDERGROUND PAPER EDITOR FREED

NC131458 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep (AFP)--Polish authorities freed overnight the editor of an underground publication who had been jailed for theft since July 1979 and whose release was demanded by the Gdansk strikers, a dissident source said here today.

It was also learned that the conviction of Edmund Zadrozynski, 49, editor of THE WORKER, would be reviewed. After spending several months in detention, he was sentenced this March to three years in prison and a 2,300-dollar fine.

The Workers Self-Defence Committee--the dissident group known as KOR--said that Mr Zadrozynski had been harassed by police since he organized a strike in 1976 at an enamel works at Grudzadz, 100 kms (60 miles) south of Gdansk, where he worked.

During their negotiations with the government, the Gdansk workers had also sought the release of two other "political prisoners": Marek Kozlowski and Jan Kozlowski. These two, who are not related, were freed before Mr Zadrozynski.

KOR has served as an information clearinghouse during the Polish strikes. Several of its members were arrested, but were later freed as a condition of the agreement reached by the government and the strikers in the Baltic ports.

SCANDINAVIAN, WEST GERMAN SUPPORT FOR WORKERS NOTED

WA150800 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Clear expressions of sympathy and support for the Polish workers' struggle for freedom and social progress were expressed in a statement approved yesterday at Randsvangen. A conference there with participants from Scandinavia and West Germany discussed labor cooperation within Europe, but also devoted itself very much to the developments in Poland.

In the statement the conference emphasizes the significance of a peaceful development in the direction of better democracy, while at the same time expressing sympathy with the wishes and struggle of the Polish workers for freedom and social progress. The conference delegates hope that the agreement the Polish labor organization has reached in negotiations with the government will be fulfilled.

GDANSK REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT SUGGESTIONS, DEMANDS

LD122232 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Representatives of 571 enterprises and institutions of Gdansk Voivodship have put forward 5,187 suggestions and demands for the examination by the Government Commission. More than 4,000 of them are addressed to the central authorities. As of 10 September some 30 percent of the demands have been handled. The remainder are being examined by industrial commissions. Concrete deadlines, institutions and persons responsible for implementation of individual demands have been agreed upon. Representatives of the existing trade unions, of the founding committees of new unions and directors of enterprises are taking part in the delegations from workplaces engaged in negotiations with industrial commissions. The negotiations will continue until all the demands of Gdansk Voivodship work forces are fully examined.

INTERFACTORY COMMITTEE DOCUMENT ON UNIONS OUTLINED

LD131716 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 13 Sep (PAP)--The Interfactory Founding Committee of Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions in Gdansk has published a document, which also appeared in Gdansk newspapers, in which it presented the fundamental problems currently connected with the work of the unions. The document emphasizes the need for reviewing collective agreements which should facilitate implementing a number of the tasks facing the employees. The demand in the field of wages stipulates that they be standardized and consist, at most, of three elements: the basic wage, allowances and bonuses which should not [words indistinct] 10 percent. It is also demanded that the piece-work system be gradually eliminated. The Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee appeals to workers not to start strikes without consulting with the committee. The document stresses that the present time requires conscientious work.

SHIPPING COMPANY SIGNS PROTOCOL IN SZCZECIN

LD132211 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Szczecin, 13 Sep (PAP)--The Polish Shipping Company is the next place of employment in Szczecin where a protocol setting up the agreements between the commission [words indistinct] workers and the Government Commission on demands put forward by the personnel has been signed. The completion of the protocol was preceded by negotiations that lasted several days. The protocol contains 20 key agreements.

[Words indistinct] of them state that the Government Commission acknowledges all the demands put forward by the personnel of the Polish Shipping Company and concerning the program for the development of the Polish tramp fleet [words indistinct] further improvement of the economic and financial system of the enterprise as well as of its administration, so as to increase further its independence and improve its assets. One of the subsequent points contains the statement that it has been agreed that the government submit to the Sejm by 31 December 1980 a draft bill on work aboard Polish seagoing freight ships; the contents of the bill will be agreed on with the enterprises of the Polish merchant fleet [words indistinct] it follows from the further contents of the protocol that the introduction of the proposed bill on work aboard Polish seagoing freight ships should lead to the elaboration of a modified collective agreement on work, covering seamen in service involving international trips. The collective agreement will be drafted within 6 months from the moment of the promulgation of the law on work aboard Polish seagoing freight ships and not later than 31 December 1981.

The protocol also contains an agreement concerning the increase in the pay of all employees of the Polish Shipping Company based on the following principles: increase by one grade for seagoing personnel, as regards the ship allowance, from 1 October 1980; taking into account the principles of raises, first of all, the remuneration of the lowest paid personnel, the total sum of the new ship allowance will be divided in accordance with the scale agreed upon by the workers commission, works council and the administration of the enterprise; further, an increase by one grade in personal establishment category for employees of the seagoing personnel as regards the basic pay, from 1 July 1981. [words indistinct] The pay of white collar personnel working on land and manual workers--members of personnel working on land--will be raised by one grade from 1 October 1980.

The decisions recorded further in the protocol deal, among other things, with the payment of arrears of bonuses for economical use of troublesome fuels and for thrifty use of fuels in the running of the ships. The aforementioned arrears of bonuses are to be paid by 31 October 1980. The agreements also include a proposal in accordance with which the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy is again to apply to the Ministry of Defense for a reduction of military service for the graduates of the maritime college to 1 year's duration. The same ministry is also to submit a proposal for the introduction of passports for members of seamen's families entitling them to cross the state border repeatedly.

SITUATION AT PORTS OF GDANSK, SZCZECIN REPORTED

LD150908 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Gdansk dockers unloaded 12,000 tons of grain, the highest amount of grain ever handled by the port in any 24 hours.

Generally the port is keeping up with planned targets. The situation would be much better if it were not for serious delays in the deliveries of coal from Silesia. At present six ships are waiting for coal--four are being slowly loaded, two others are standing empty.

The rate at which goods are being handled at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex has been cut. The reason for the slower work pace is above all the exhaustion of coal stocks, and its deliveries from Silesian mines continues to be erratic.

KATOWICE COMBINE RECEIVES GUARANTEE FOR INDEPENDENT UNIONS

LD122242 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--An agreement has been signed between the commission formed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and headed by Franciszek Kaim, minister of metallurgy, and the interfactory workers' committee temporarily located at the Katowice Metallurgical Combine.

The joint accords provide for guarantees for the activity of independent self-governing trade unions. A number of demands tabled by workers' collectives have also been examined, and the further procedure for their realization established.

METAL WORKERS UNION TO HOLD PLENUM

LD122114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] At its session in Warsaw the Central Board Presidium of the Metal Workers Trade Union has carried out an analysis of the situation in the branches of the trade union in enterprises. On the basis of the conclusions drawn from this analysis and in the face of the situation in the trade union movement, the presidium has decided to convene a plenum of the Central Board Presidium by the end of September. The plenum's main task will be to determine the role, place and tasks of the Metal Workers Trade Union in the current situation and to protect the unity and cohesion of its ranks. The plenum should agree on the most urgent action to be taken to prevent disorganization of production, to make it possible to work calmly and rhythmically and to earn proper pay.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS DIFFICULTIES OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

LD142044 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Poland on the work to establish new free trade unions. It now has been 2 weeks since the big strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk ended with the government agreeing to the workers' demand for free trade unions. Our correspondent describes the great hopes but also great difficulties at the start for the new unions:

The workers are streaming out of the Lenin shipyard after a day's work. They are forming groups outside the factory gates and most are discussing the topic which entirely dominates the conversations in Poland today--the big strike and the demands which the workers managed to drive home. In an old (?hotel) building in the center of Gdansk are the headquarters of the new independent free trade unions. Here people are coming and going. In a simple room on the third floor sits the man who is the driving force in the new trade union, Lech Walesa.

Lech Walesa knows that he is [word indistinct] and he expresses himself very cautiously. The discussion turns to the links of the new trade unions with the opposition group, KOR. One of the leaders of KOR, Jacek Kuron, has been to Gdansk and has met Lech Walesa and his collaborators. But both Lech Walesa and others express themselves very cautiously about the role which Kuron now plays.

Kuron and the people in KOR are our friends, says Lech Walesa. We have sat in the same prisons; the prison bars bind us together. [sentence indistinct] If I need their help, they will give it. For the present we are managing by ourselves, but we listen to their advice if necessary. We [word indistinct] for them, says Lech Walesa.

Anna Walentynowicz is another leading figure in the new trade unions. When she was dismissed from the Lenin shipyard over a month ago, the first strikes broke out. Ninety percent of the workers in Gdansk have said that they want to join the new trade union, says Anna Walentynowicz. She thinks that the old official trade union makes many [word indistinct]. [Words indistinct], she says, to demand immediate repayment of loans to the trade union savings fund by those workers who want to join the new trade unions. This has made many workers anxious. It is still unclear what is going to happen to the old official trade union funds. (?These) are all the workers' money, which they do not want to give away to the old trade unions. But we cannot [word indistinct] the account of the old trade union, and there has been no official statement about these funds, stresses Anna Walentynowicz.

Another problem for the new trade unions is information. The government has (?printing machines) [words indistinct]. The new trade union does not have space in the local press, either. But despite these difficulties, Anna Walentynowicz expresses the hope that the new trade unions will survive and develop.

The deputy chairman of the Gdansk branch of the official trade union organization, Czeslaw Grzegorzewski, stresses that no one who [word indistinct] from the old trade union to the new will lose any rights in his capacity as a worker. [Word indistinct] it is clear, he adds, that various benefits in a trade union are available only to its members. Grzegorzewski has no exact information about how many of his own members want to join the new trade unions, but he has heard the figure of 40 to 50 percent. This is a lower figure than the 90 percent of Anna Walentynowicz. But it is an admission that at least half of the workers in Gdansk are not satisfied with their present trade union leaders.

RESULTS OF UNITED PEASANT PARTY 23D PLENUM REPORTED

LD131050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The 23d Plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee was held in Warsaw yesterday. During the discussions chaired by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee, tasks of the party arising from the country's current sociopolitical situation were examined. It was said calm and solid working constitutes essential conditions to the return to normal of life in Poland and to overcome economic difficulties. It was emphasized that democratization of public and economic life requires, above all, a mechanism of responsibility that is seen to be functioning, and provision of information for the public and social control. As to the need to improve the political system in our country, it was recognized as essential to separate legislative, executive and political power at all levels; executive power is to be subordinate to legislative, as before. The procedure used to set up representative organs should be changed drastically by restoring the principle of democracy. This is because it is only within the framework of a correctly functioning socialist democracy, that an authentic social activeness is possible.

It was suggested that the party is concerned about the problems of improving the activities of the youth movement. All political parties should be responsible for youth organizations. Within the framework of a three-party system, the historically determined cooperation between the PZPR and the ZSL is of particular significance.

However, the possibilities provided by this system have not been fully utilized. It was emphasized that the principles of interparty cooperation should be formulated in this way. [Passage indistinct] document, being prepared jointly with the PZPR, determining the functioning of the agricultural policy over the next few years. It was postulated in this regard to increase the supplies of industrial means of production. The need to prepare programs for reassessing farmers' retirement pensions according to principles similar to those used in the systems of earnings and pensions in other, nonagricultural areas, was stressed. It has been emphasized that it is necessary in the future to examine the possibility of introducing other forms of social security for the old and sick in rural areas who, for objective reasons, cannot obtain farmer's pensions.

The party believes in tolerance and freedom of religious beliefs based, at the same time, on the separation of church and state. The party fully supports the new PZPR leadership in its efforts to control the socioeconomic crisis. In connection with the need to adequately prepare the essential documents, it was decided to postpone the date for convocation of the Eighth ZSL Congress. The Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee has been empowered to set the new date.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KARAMAONLIS VISIT

Ceausescu Toast

AU111503 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given for greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis on 3 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President,

Esteemed guests from the Hellenic Republic,

Comrades and friends,

Expressing profound satisfaction at your visit to Romania, I wish to extend to you, Mr President, cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the State Council and government and myself personally.

Your visit to Romania is an expression of the positive development of relations between our countries and of feelings of friendship and esteem mutually nurtured by the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, relations and feelings which are based on old and rich traditions. Even in ancient times, the advanced civilizations created on the territories of our fatherlands had broad contacts and influenced each other. Later, the citizens of our countries peacefully cooperated in a spirit of friendship and mutual esteem and respect. At a number of important moments in their history, the Romanian and Hellenic peoples were side by side in the struggle for the ideals of freedom, independence, progress and better life. We rejoice in the fact that, in the spirit of these beautiful traditions and on the basis of the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and mutual advantage, Romanian-Hellenic relations today are recording a continuous development and acquiring ever larger dimensions to the benefit of the flourishing of our two peoples. A conclusive proof of this is the fact that the volume of economic exchanges for 1976-1980 more than doubled, thus exceeding the target jointly established during my visit to your country in March, 1976. We are also carrying out broad cooperation in science and culture, with political and other contacts between our countries also intensifying. In this respect, I would like to point out your contribution, Mr President, to developing Romanian-Hellenic friendship and cooperation and the efforts you are making to strengthen cooperation in the Balkans and promote the cause of peace and security in the world.

Mr President, we wish that your visit and the talks we are conducting these days will give a more powerful impetus to and raise to a higher level the cooperation between Romania and Greece, both at the bilateral and international levels, in full accordance with the two peoples' strivings and aspirations for independent development and with the requirements of international detente, peace and cooperation.

The Romanian people, fully engaged in the vast work for the country's socialist development, are deeply interested in promoting broad cooperation with all states, primarily with their neighbors and the states in our region. We are consistently concerned with developing relations of cooperation and friendship with all Balkan countries and wish that problems existing in this region be peacefully resolved through mutual understanding, so that lasting relations of good neighborliness and bilateral and comprehensive cooperation will be established in the Balkans and that our region will become a zone of peace, friendship and fruitful cooperation, free of nuclear weapons. We also view the development of Balkan cooperation in a healthy political climate in the light of overall efforts devoted to attaining security and cooperation in Europe and concretely implementing the Helsinki documents.

We pay great attention to the proper preparation and development of the Madrid meeting and are determined to firmly act, alongside all signatories of the Helsinki documents, to ensure that this meeting gives new and powerful impetus to inter-European cooperation and collaboration, particularly that it opens up the way to a transition to concrete measures for the continent's military disengagement, without which one cannot talk about security and peace in Europe and the world. A European conference on disarmament would be very important. The cause of peace in Europe requires the renunciation of any new deployment and development in Europe of medium-range missiles capable of seriously endangering the security and independence of all European peoples.

We are concerned that a number of events have recently taken place in the international sphere, particularly in the first part of this year, that have led to a powerful aggravation of tension and seriously jeopardized the policy of detente and peace. Although tension has somewhat lessened, the dangers to the peace and freedom of peoples continue to be very great. That is why it is necessary for all peoples to strengthen cooperation in order to peacefully resolve unsolved problems, to put an end to the old policy of inequity and domination and to firmly promote a new policy of respect for the national independence of each people, full equality of rights between states, and cooperation and peace. We must do everything possible to resume and firmly continue the course of detente, understanding and fruitful cooperation between all states, regardless of their social systems.

In this spirit, Romania acts in the international sphere for the constructive resolution of the great problems facing our continent and the entirety of mankind. We pay great attention to developing relations with socialist countries, to expanding cooperation and solidarity with developing countries and to continuously expand economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of their social systems. We firmly base all these relations on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. We resolutely speak out against force and the threat of force in relations among states.

We firmly militate to resolve problems between states through negotiations alone. In this spirit, Romania has consistently advocated and advocates a political solution to the Middle East problems for a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in that region, proceeding from the need for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including from Arab Jerusalem, for solving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and the creation of their independent national state and for ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

In view of the huge scale of today's arms race, it is necessary to energetically act to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. People are demanding ever more resolutely that military expenditures and troops be reduced, that foreign troops be withdrawn and foreign military bases eliminated from the territory of other states, that blocs be abolished and that other measures be taken capable of contributing to diminishing military tension, strengthening trust between states and removing the danger of war. Everything possible should be done so that the great achievements of modern science and technology be put exclusively in the service of the progress and well-being of peoples.

The cause of peace and detente also requires greater efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and the great gaps between poor and rich countries and to establish a new international economic order based on equitable relations of full equality between states. During the current special UN session devoted to this goal, Romania has presented a number of concrete proposals and continues to firmly act to attain the vital aspirations of peoples, on which international progress and peace depend.

We believe that great responsibility devolves in this respect on all states, including the developed capitalist countries, which must understand that lasting stability and peace in the world will not be attained unless an end is put to the serious anomaly of underdevelopment, which maintains the majority of the world's population in a state of poverty, hunger and backwardness.

In international life, there are many problems which must be solved in a new and democratic way. We believe that all states, regardless of their size or social system, should participate in finding the best solutions for solving these problems. In this respect, an important role must devolve on small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries, which represent the great majority of the world and are profoundly interested in a policy of independence and peace. We believe that the role of the United Nations and other international bodies must increase; they can and must ensure an appropriate framework for the broad participation of peoples in discussing and resolving the complex problems facing contemporary mankind, in the interest of peace, cooperation and the national independence of peoples.

I wish to stress with satisfaction that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic have actively cooperated and continue to cooperate at the United Nations, in other international bodies and, generally speaking, on the world arena, and I express the conviction that this cooperation will become even closer in the future, to the benefit and in the interest of both our peoples and for the triumph of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

With this conviction I would like to toast:

The progress and prosperity of the friendly Hellenic people!

Romanian-Hellenic friendship and cooperation!

The health of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic!

The health of our guests!

The health of you all! (Applause)

Karamanlis Toast

AU091821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis at 3 September Bucharest dinner given for him by President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Mr President, I want to thank you for the warm reception extended to us. I also want to thank you for your praise of my country and people. I can assure you, Mr President, that the Greek people harbor feelings of love and sincere appreciation for the Romanian people.

The friendship between our two peoples is deeply rooted in history. It dates back to the very beginning of our national rebirth. This friendship was cemented in the joint struggles for liberation, and consolidated through the years through common efforts for peace.

We recently marked the centennial or our diplomatic relations. It has become a practice in recent years to activate these relations through constant exchange visits at the highest level, a practice which has proven very useful. Our periodical meetings mark the stages of development of our bilateral relations. This has permitted us on the other hand to effect useful exchanges of ideas on both regional issues and on more general critical problems concerning contemporary mankind.

The development of bilateral relations in the past 5 years was more than satisfactory. This was due to the fact that they are governed and guided by the solemn joint declaration we signed in Bucharest in 1975. On that occasion we stated our joint desire to develop our cooperation in all areas and proclaimed our faith in certain basic principles of independence and sovereignty for all the states. Noninterference in the internal affairs of others, peaceful settlement of international conflicts and each people's right to freely choose its own way of life.

Our bilateral cooperation already constitutes an example worth following. Our commercial exchanges follow a continually ascending course and there is no doubt that they can be doubled in the coming 5 years, as was the case in the previous period. In our view, the entrance of Greece into the EEC and the recently signed commercial agreements between the community and Romania, designed to strengthen mutual exchanges will also contribute to this. Thus, we believe that our commercial exchanges will acquire new, more extensive and more stable foundations.

As was only natural, this admirable evolution of Greek-Romanian relations had a beneficial influence on the political climate in our area. Mr President, I want to stress on this occasion your decisive contribution to efforts to develop multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries, to which we both attach special importance. These efforts--although not yet of the scope and rate we wish for--have nevertheless created a new and hopeful situation in the Balkans. This area, known for its instability and explosive controversies, already offers an example of peaceful, creative cooperation among countries with different economic and social systems. I must regretfully admit that our relations with our neighbor Turkey are still not consistent with this climate. However, I hope that time and need--the best advisers--will finally bring us to a settlement of our differences. In any event, the situation we have created in the Balkans will have to be safeguarded by all means, to be consolidated and protected from any foreign intervention, which could foster controversies among our peoples. This requirement is compounded by the fact that the international situation is confused and uncertain, while developments are such that no people can feel secure. Threatening clouds darken various areas of the world.

Mr President, one of the fundamental principles of international coexistence to which our countries subscribe is that of noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

This basic principle is, however, overtly violated in many parts of the world.

It is evident that situations such as that prevailing in Afghanistan cannot be perpetuated without risk. Personally I think that this problem can be solved through political means, provided, of course, that sincere political will exists for it; and such a political solution can only be based on the integrity, independence and neutrality of that country. Choosing a regime and a government is the exclusive prerogative of the Afghan people. However, if they are to do so freely and if the result of their choice is to be respected, all foreign intervention and influence must cease.

The same principle of noninterference in internal affairs must also be applied to Cyprus. Not only does the perpetuation of the Cyprus tragedy poison the political climate in the eastern Mediterranean, it also entails serious dangers for the future. The Cypriot problem, which--aside from other aspects--is of a profoundly humanitarian nature, constitutes a problem of conscience for the international community, whose resolutions are defiantly ignored. I want to express my hope that the recent initiative of the UN secretary general on the resumption of community talks will fare better than its predecessors.

Another part of the world which constituted a topic of concern in our talks, as on previous occasions, is the Middle East. The situation in that area is growing more complex daily and generates general dangers, not only for regional peace, but for world peace. Only a comprehensive settlement of the problem centered on the Palestinian cause can eliminate the evident dangers. Such a settlement should on the one hand give the Palestinians the right to have a homeland and on the other hand secure the right of all the states, Israel included, to existence within secure and recognized borders. Consequently, it is obvious that recourse to faits accomplis such as implantations on the West Bank and modification of the legal status of Jerusalem create new, additional obstacles, if not an utter impossibility in solving the problem.

The maintenance of hotbeds of tension in the areas I mentioned traumatize international detente and consequently jeopardize peace in the world. The detente we began 5 years ago in Helsinki must be saved. The Madrid meeting affords us perhaps opportunity for renewed efforts along this line. But for these efforts to yield fruits it must be methodically prepared, and the application as a whole of the Helsinki Final Act must be reviewed frankly and responsibly. Further, it must consolidate the measures absolutely necessary for security in Europe, especially regarding bolstering trust and limiting armaments, in view of the fact that trust, disarmament and security are interdependent. And trust can only be inspired by a controlled balance of military forces and weapons which should be effected at the lowest possible level.

Mr President, among our contacts in the course of years the present meeting has a special significance, not only because it will give new impetus to our bilateral cooperation, but also because it takes place at a time when the international situation is uncertain, even dangerous I would say. I am familiar with and I appreciate your daring and frank stand on the major issues of our time, which is recognized and appreciated in the world. I am convinced that during our talks we will find out that our views on these problems are convergent, if not perfectly identical.

With this certitude, I want to raise a glass to the well-being of the friendly Romanian people, to your health and happiness, Mr President, to Greek-Romanian friendship. (applause)

Joint Communique

AU101223 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Joint communique on Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis' visit to Romania issued on 5 September in Bucharest]

[Text] At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official visit to Romania from 3-6 September, 1980.

The president of the Hellenic Republic enjoyed a warm reception everywhere, as an expression of feelings of mutual esteem and respect traditionally binding the two friendly peoples.

During the visit the two presidents had official talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania--Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and counselor of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stefan Birlea, director of the cabinet of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Mitea, counsel of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the presidency and the State Council; Ion Brad, Romanian ambassador to Greece; Romulus Neagu and Dumitru Aninoiu, directors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Greece--Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Mikhail Kottakis, Greek ambassador to Bucharest; Petros Molydiatis, general secretary of the republic's presidency; Aristotles Rigas, political director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affiars; Dhimitrios Petris, director of the cultural department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yeoryios Mikhatl Mazarakis, director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yeoryios Sekaris, director of the foreign Minister's Cabinet; Diamantis Vakalopoulos, director of the Diplomatic Cabinet of the president of the republic; and Konstandinos Vassis, director of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries also conducted official talks.

During the talks, the two sides made a profound examination of relations between the two countries and exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest.

I. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Hellenic Republic pointed out the relations of friendship, understanding and cooperation binding the two peoples from the beginning of history and in the process of the formation and assertion of their civilization and emphasized their common struggle for national independence and progress.

The two presidents highlighted the progress recorded in recent years in developing relations between the two countries in all fields of activity. They reiterated the determination of their governments to continue to firmly base the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between the two countries on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and respect.

During the talks, the two presidents positively assessed the implementation of the joint solemn declarations signed by the two countries on 27 May 1975 in Bucharest. They reiterated the endorsement of their governments of this important document, which has fully preserv d its topicality and value, particularly in the difficult times of today's world.

The two sides stressed on this occasion the decisive influence of the high-level meetings in May 1975, March 1976 and March 1979 for expanding and deepening relations between Romania and Greece.

The two sides noted that the cooperation between Romania and Greece is an example of good neighborliness between countries with differing socioeconomic systems.

The two sides expressed satisfaction that, in this jubilee year of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Greece, the bilateral relations have acquired new dimensions, which is in full accordance with mutual interests for peaceful and independent development of the two countries and of the cause of peace in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

II. Inspired by the desire to give consistent impetus to Romanian-Hellenic relations, in accordance with the aspirations of the two peoples, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Hellenic Republic examined ways and means to expand and deepen cooperation between Romania and Greece in all fields of mutual interest.

The two sides examined the evolution of political and diplomatic relations between the two states and noted that visits and contacts at a governmental level as well as exchanges of parliamentary delegations facilitated the maintenance and development of a fruitful dialogue and a better understanding of the positions of the two countries, thus leading to the development of Romanian-Hellenic cooperation in various fields of activity.

In this respect, the two sides assessed that the development of relations of friendship and mutual understanding, firmly based on observance of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, make an important contribution to improve the international situation and promoting detente and, cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward evolution of trade exchanges between Romania and Greece, which has led to the attainment of the goal of doubling these exchanges in the 1976-1980 period. They noted that there are favorable prospects for continusouly expanding and diversifying these relations, on mutually advantageous bases.

The two sides pointed out the development of economic relations between the two countries and agreed to encourage the cooperation between relevant institutions in order to deepen, diversify and expand these relations to their mutual benefit, and in order to attain all projects for economic and industrial cooperation of mutual interest agreed upon during previous high level talks in Bucharest and Athens. They reiterated the determination of their governments to encourage the creation of joint companies in fields of mutual interest, both at a bilateral level and in third markets. In this respect they stressed the importance of the proceedings of the joint governmental commission.

In this connection, they decided to expand cooperation in key fields of the national economy, namely energy, energy resources prospecting, transportation, machine building, naval construction, the chemical and food industries and agriculture.

In this respect, they will encourage exchanges of economic information, meetings between experts and the participation in fairs and exhibitions organized in the two countries.

The two sides positively assessed the development of cooperation in scientific research and technology and expressed the desire to intensify and expand this cooperation in other fields of research of mutual interest such as: the discovery of new sources of energy, their efficient utilization, naval construction, chemistry, agriculture, medicine, zootechnics and so forth.

The two sides also pointed out the positive development of Romanian-Hellenic cultural relations and stressed their contribution to better mutual understanding and to deepening traditional friendship between the two peoples. They expressed the desire to continuously enrich these relations by increasing exchanges, mutually organizing important and representative manifestations, which can facilitate an understanding of intellectual values of the two peoples, and translating scientific and literary works of the two countries.

During the visit, a protocol on cooperation in education, science and culture for 1981-1982 was signed.

III. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Hellenic Republic exchanged detailed views on the international situation and noted that there is a broad convergence of views between Romania and Greece on many issues.

The two heads of state noted with concern that since their last meeting, many serious problems have emerged in the world, as well as new hotbeds of tension and conflict; they also noted that real dangers continue to jeopardize the course of detente, the principle of independence, security and peace. They stressed the need to strictly observe the basic principles of the UN Charter and of the CSCE final document, and reiterated the consistent position of their countries that all differences between states, be they big or small, should be resolved exclusively through peaceful means, without resort to the policy of force under any pretext.

The two sides reiterated the desire of their countries to do everything possible to halt the negative evolution of the current international climate and to resume the policy of detente, the only policy which can guarantee peace in the world. They stressed that a key prerequisite for resuming the course of detente is observance by all states in their international relations of the following principles; full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, nonuse of force and the threat of force and the inherent right of each nation to live in freedom and independently decided its destiny.

Examining the situation in Europe, the two sides paid particular attention to strengthening security, cooperation and trust in Europe, particularly to fully implementing the Helsinki Final Act. In this respect, they assessed that the through preparation of the Madrid meeting is of vital importance, so that this meeting can conclude with results that should give powerful impetus to the full implementation of the Final Act.

The two sides spoke out for the adoption by the Madrid meeting of a precise mandate for convening a conference on disarmament in Europe, with the participation of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. Such a conference should aim at adopting practical measures of trust, followed by an efficient disarmament process.

The two sides profoundly examined the situation in the Balkans. They assessed that strengthening understanding, trust, good neighborliness and peace in the Balkans makes an important contribution to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe. They expressed the determination to maintain good relations with all the other Balkan countries and to do everything possible to develop bilateral and multilateral relations and contacts among all Balkan countries, which is in accordance with the interests of their peoples and contributes to turning the Balkans into an area of trust, cooperation, good neighborliness and friendship. In this respect, they decided to resume the initiative of organizing multilateral meetings of representatives of governments of the Balkan countries in order to agree on regional forms of mutually benefificial forms of cooperation in specific fields such as transportation, energy, environment and veterinary protection.

The two sides expressed great concern with the serious danger posed by the continuation of the arms race, and the accumulation and improvement of arms, for security in Europe and the world. They stressed the need for firm action to adopt concrete measures aimed at halting the arms race and attaining disarmement, both in the conventional and nclear spheres, under strict and effective international control. They spoke out for strengthening trust and security and for a ballance of power which should be attained not through the continuation of the arms race but through a reduction of arms to ever lower levels.

Pointing out the imprtance of reducing the great gaps between developing and industrialized countries for the stability of the international climate, the two sides stressed the need to unite the efforts of all states to eliminate the serious phenomenon of underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order, which can ensure the economic progress of all countries. In this respect, they highlighted the importance of the special session of the UN General Assembly which is currently taking place and spoke out for the adoption of concrete measures aimed at removing inequities and reducing economic gaps existing in the world.

The two sides stressed that the evolution of the international situation requires, now more than ever before, firm action to eliminate the use or threat of force in relations between states. International life proves that any attempt to resolve international differences by force only aggravates tension and has unforseeable consequences for the fate of mankind. They expressed the common opinion that, in the contemporary world, all differences between states must be resolved through negotiations. Referring to the situation in Cyprus, which poses a danger to peace and stability in the region, the two sides stressed the need for a just and lasting resolution of this situation, through negotiations between the two communities under the auspices of the UN general secretary, negotiations capable of ensuring the observance of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment, on the basis of relevant UN resolutions. The two sides welcomed the resumption of the intercommunitary dialogue and expressed the desire that this dialogue be continued until a just and lasting solution is found. Examining the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed the need to increase efforts for a global, just and lasting political solution of the conflict, through negotiations between all interested sides. This solution should be based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, and recognition of the right of all states in that region to live in peace and security.

The two sides stressed the importance of the participation of all states, regardless of their size, in solving the great problems facing mankind. In this respect, they highlighted the importance of strengthening the role and efficiency of the United Nations in promoting detente, independence and cooperation in the world and agreed upon the need to strengthen their cooperation within this organization and other specialized bodies. The president of the socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Hellenic Republic noted with satisfaction the important progress recorded last year in developing relations between the two countries and expressed the conviction that their meeting and talks will contribute to deepening cooperation between Romania and Greece and will strengthen traditional friendly relations between the two peoples, thus making an exemplary contribution to the cause of detente and peace in the Balkans, Europe and thoughout the world.

The president of the Hellenic Republic invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PZPR SECRETARY KUROWSKI 13 SEP

LD131736 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep (PAP)--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday received PUWP CC Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski, now on a visit in Romania at an invitation from the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee. The meeting was attended by member of the Executive Political Committee, RCP CC secretary Virgil Cazacu.

The sides exchanged information on the activities and tasks of the two parties and voiced satisfaction over the close bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and states. Both sides voiced willingness to expand and deepen cooperation in policy, economy, science, technology, and culture in the spirit of mutual respect, in the interest of the two nations and for the benefit of the cause of socialism, independence, peace, security and international cooperation.

Speaking on behalf of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, Zdzislaw Kurowski conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu greetings and wishes of success in building a comprehensively advanced socialist society. Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, asked the Polish guest to convey similar greetings from the RCP CC Executive Political Committee and himself to Stanislaw Kania and the PUWP CC Political Bureau.

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL VISIT

Arrival 13 Sep

AU131425 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0820 GMT on 13 September begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to Romania on a friendly visit at President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Radulescu, Gheorghe Oprea and Stefan Andrei have come to the airport to welcome the Mozambique guests. An honor guard presents arms, followed by the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. The two presidents are then reported to review the honor guard, after which the announcer says that Samora Machel is introduced to the Romanian officials present at the airport. The two presidents are then reported to watch the march past of the honor guard. The live relay ends at 0833 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

Official Talks

AU131953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Bucharest on September 13 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo, president of the People'e Republic of Mozambique.

The talks are attended by:

For Romania--Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the committee in charge of People's Councils affairs, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affars, Angelo Miculescu, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state, adviser to the party general secretary and president of the republic, Dumitru Bejan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Stefan Birlea, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the office of the party general secretary and president of the republic, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, member of the CC of the RCP, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff, Pantelimon Gavanescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, minister for youth affairs, Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mircea Zara, Romania's ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

For Mozambique--Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the CC of the Frelimo, secretary of the Central Committee in charge of foreign relations, member of the foreign affairs, Tome Eduardo, member of the CC of the Frelimo, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, member of the staff of the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique, Sergio Vieira, member of the CC of the Frelimo, head of the Defence and Security Department of the party, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the CC of the Frelimo, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister for public works and housing, Antonio Rodrigues Branco, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister of industry and energy, Joao dos Santos Ferreira, secretary of state, Jose Julio Andrade, head of Cadre Department of the party, deputy to the People's Assembly, director of the office of the president of the Frelimo, Fernando Honwana, deputy to the People's Assembly, special adviser to the president of the republic, Zacarias Kupela, deputy to the People's Assembly, secretary-general of the Organization of Mozambican Youth, Carlos Taju, adviser to the president of the republic, Felisberto Likanga, director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

During the first round of talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel pointed to the deep-going transformations occured in recent years in southern Africa highlighting particularly the importance of the proclamation of the Republic of Zimamwe. The two heads of state analyzed possibilities of expanding the cooperation of Romania and of Mozambique both with the Republic of Zimbabwe and with the other countries in southern Africa.

Referring to the traditional Romanian-Mozambican relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration established in the period of hard times of armed fight for national independence waged by the Mozambican people, the two presidents stressed with satisfaction that they had consolidated and witnessed a new development after the proclamation of independence and the foundation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The joint wish was expressed to further expand and deepen the bilateral relations. Examined are to this end new actions and measures meant to contribute to the intensification of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation and exchange of experience in industry, agriculture, transport, mining, communications, trade, as well as in other fields of activity.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Constanta Visit

AU141440 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] On a visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, began today a tour of Constanta County. On arrival at Kogalniceanu Airport, the guest was met by representatives of local party-state bodies. He visited the sea shore towns between Mamaia and Neptun.

This morning, before leaving Bucharest, Comrade Samora Moises Machel laid a wreath at the monument of heroes for the freedom of the people and fatherland, and for socialism.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OFFICIAL CHATTI

AU122020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state.

The guest expressed words of gratitude for the honor of being received by the head of the Romanian state and for the opportunity to visit Romania. The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization highly assessed the untiring activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu aimed at resolving all disputes by peaceful means and in a constructive manner and at establishing a climate of international peace and security in the world.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to international life. Within this framework, they expressed concern for the current international situation and stressed the need to act toward resuming and continuing the policy of detente, of peace and cooperation and respect for national independence. In this context, the two sides stressed the need to resolve the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by political negotiations.

They also discussed developments in the Middle East stressing the need to increase efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area. The talks focused on the ways and means of resolving the situation in Southeast Asia by political negotiations.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

BOTSWANA FOREIGN MINISTER MOGWE VISITS PRAHOVA

AU121827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 12, Archie Mogwe, minister of external affairs of the Republic of Botswana, now on a visit to Romania, visited Prahova County. There he saw round the Brazi Petrochemical Combine and the "1 Mai" oilfield equipment manufacturing enterprise of Ploiesti.

The guest had an interview with Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

OPREA, BURTICA MEET WITH ECUADOREAN OFFICIAL; DOCUMENT SIGNED

Economic Talks

AU131719 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Milton Cevallas Rodriguez, undersecretary at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Intergration, chairman for his country at the Bucharest session of the Joint Romanian-Ecuadoran Inter-Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration.

They approached problems regarding the collaboration between the two countries in the economic domains of reciprocal interests.

Milton Cevallas Rodriguez was also received by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, with whom he discussed problems related to the development on multiple planes of the relations of economic collaboration existing between Romania and Ecuador.

Document Signing

AU131715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep (AGERPRES)--A train of fresh actions aiming at increasing the commercial exchanges between Romania and Ecuador, at developing and expanding economic cooperation, espcially in the fields of oil equipment, energy, petrochemistry, forestry and agriculture as well as of building industry, are mentioned in the final act of the second session of the Joint Romanian-Ecuadorean Inter-governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration, which concluded in Bucharest.

The document was signed by the chairmen for the two sides of the commission, Cornel Pinzaru, deputy minister of machine-building industry and Milton Cevallos Rodriguez, under secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Intergration.

VERDET, BURTICA RECEIVE EGYPTIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

Verdet Meeting

AU131716 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Sulayman Metawali Sulayman, minister of transport, communications and shipping of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, they expressed their satisfaction at the evolution of the Romanian-Egyptian relations, which are being developed in the spirit of the understandings reached on the occasion of the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, and approached problems regarding the expansion of bilateral economic cooperation, especially as regards the rolling stock, naval and road transport.

Burtica Meeting

AU131718 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Sep (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Sulayman Metawali Sulayman, minister of transport, communications and shipping of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview they approached problems regarding the further development of the economic collaboration between Romania and Egypt.

VERDET SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

AU111942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet sent a telegram of congratulations to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on his appointment to this high office conveying him, on behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf, warmest congratulations and wishes of full success in the highly responsible work devoted to the progress of the People's Republic of China.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the fraternal friendship, the solidarity and manysided collaboration between Romania and China will further develop and deepen in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of socialism and peace.

CAZACU RECEIVES PRC ACTIVISTS DELEGATION

AU121108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Sep (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 11 the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Qiao Xiaoguang, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, first secretary of the CCP Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, that paid a visit of friendship and exchanged experience in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries which are steadily developing on a political, economic, cultural and scientific plane in keeping with the understandings convenanted during the Romanian-Chinese top-level talks, in the interests of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. Approached were also aspects of the international life.

CHILEAN CP'S LUIS CORVALAN DEPARTS BUCHAREST 12 SEP

AU121825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--Luis Corvalan, secretary-general of the Chilean Communist Party, who paid a vist of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest on September 12.

PZPR SECRETARY WASCZCUK ARRIVES FOR SHORT WORKING VISIT

LD141614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG)--Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today. He will stay in our country on a short working visit as a guest of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At Belgrade airport, Jerzy Waszczuk was welcomed by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and by other personalities.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE POLISH COUNTERPARTS

Doronjski Greetings to Kania

LD091236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today sent the following telegram to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party:
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"On the occasion of your election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, on behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on in my own name I am sending you cordial felicitations and best wishes for success in this responsible duty. I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Polish United Workers Party and between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Poland will continue to develop successfully for the good of our peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism in the world."

Djuranovic Congratulations to Pinkowski

LD091322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland Jozef Pinkowski the following telegram:

In connection with your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland I am sending you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in your work. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland will continue to develop successfully and be continually promoted in the interest of the people of our two countries, of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Doronjski Greetings to Zhivkov

LD081636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep, TANJUG--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee:

"On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, I send to you, to the BCP Central Committee, to communists and the people of neighboring Bulgaria cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of your country on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

"I am taking advantage of this opportunity to emphasize once again our deep conviction of the need for the further development of cooperation between the LCY and BCP, which is in the interests of the peoples of our countries, and of peace and socialism in the world."

Djuranovic Greetings to Todorov

LD091236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name, I am sending you and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria cordial felicitations and best wishes for new successes in the construction of your country and for your personal happiness."

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON NORTH KOREAN ANNIVERSARY

LD081635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep, TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK I have special pleasure in sending you--on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf--most cordial greetings and wishes for fresh successes for the friendly Korean people on the road of building socialism and a happier future, as well as wishes for your personal happiness.

"On this occasion too I would like to stress that we value highly your consistency in your constructive efforts for the peaceful unification of the Korean people free from foreign interference and presence.

"We are convinced that the traditionally friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two socialist nonaligned countries will continue to strengthen to the benefit of our peoples, contributing to the realization of the noble aims of nonalignment, in the interests of peace and broader international cooperation and understanding."

Djuranovic Greetings to Yi Chong-ok

LD091458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, the following telegram:

"On the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the DPRK it gives me particular pleasure to send you and the DPRK Administration Council, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name, my most cordial felicitations and best wishes for progress and prosperity of the friendly Korean people and your personal happiness.

"I wish complete success for your efforts for the soonest possible implementation of your great objective--peaceful unification of your country. We follow with great attention and sympathy your efforts to build a better future for your nonaligned and socialist country, and we wish you much success along that road."

DRAGAN SAYS ECONOMIC TALKS IN BAGHDAD 'FRUITFUL'

LD120136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (TANJUG)--In the course of his short visit to Iraq, Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan had in Baghdad very fruitful talks with Iraqi officials on possibilities for further advancement of the already developed economic cooperation between the two countries. In the talks the Yugoslav vice premier had with First Vice Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, it was assessed that Yugoslav-Iraqi economic relations are a model for cooperation among the nonaligned.

Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri stated the conviction that the nonaligned and the developing countries, if they want to withdraw from the international rivalry, should develop as much as possible mutual cooperation in all fields.

Iraq is Yugoslavia's principal economic partner among the developing countries. Currently some 12,000 Yugoslav experts and workers are carrying out investment projects in Iraq.

Vice Premier Zvone Dragan's visit to Iraq is connected with the pending session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi mixed committee to be held in Baghdad at the end of this month.

BORBA REPORTS FURTHER ON ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT VISIT

AU120920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Summary] Ohrid, 7 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, together with members of the Zambian delegation and personalities accompanying him, today visited the Gradinar farm in Ohrid and Struga.

After touring greenhouses and fruit plantations of the Gradinar farm, President Dr Kenneth Kaunda and others left for Struga where they were welcomed by local officials and greeted by several thousands of inhabitants and tourists. Dr Kenneth Kaunda, accompanied by Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, then left for the Biser Hotel where talks were held.

"In a very intimate, sincere and friendly atmosphere Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Macedonia, and Risto Milevski president of the Struga Communal Assembly, informed the guest about social and economic and particularly the industrial and tourist development of the commune.

"President Kaunda was particularly interested in the implementation of the development programs in agriculture, health and social care and education."

President Kaunda then left by yacht for the Sveti Naum monastery on the other side of Lake Ohrid and stayed there for a luncheon.

At a formal dinner given last night in Kaunda's honor by Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, President Kaunda and Ljupco Arsov proposed toasts.

"Addressing the Zambian president, Ljupco Arsov said that the people and nationalities of Yugoslavia were deeply moved by the expression of respect and sincere condolences of Zambia and its president on the occasion of the death of Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and leader, whose death represents an irreplaceable loss for all the progressive world and for the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia in particular.

"He also stressed that the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities will continue firmly and steadily along Tito's path toward building a socialist self-managing society, developing the Yugoslav community of peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights, asserting and strengthening the policy of nonalignment, peace, freedom and progress in the world.

"Stressing that Yugoslavia follows with great attention the efforts made and the successes achieved by Zambia in developing the country, Arsov stressed Zambia's notable contribution to realizing progressive changes throughout Africa and its contribution preserving, implementing and asserting the original principles and goals of the nonaligned movement."

President Kaunda expressed thanks for the very cordial, warm and friendly welcome accorded to him in Ohrid and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. He said that during his visit to Yugoslavia he once again became aware of the greatness of Tito's work. Kaunda also recalled that Tito was a great fighter for peace.

"Kenneth Kaunda than said that socialist self-managing Yugoslavia is now firmer than ever before. Wherever we went we had the opportunity to see the greatness of Tito's work, to see that this work is being continued. Tito's work means peace and progress. You, dear comrades, should continue to build on this progress for the benefit of all nonaligned countries, the Zambian president said."

Report on Departure

AU101929 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] President Kaunda and his wife and members of the Zambian delegation were seen off at the Ohrid airport [on 8 September] by the following: Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Ljupco Arsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Tome Buklevski, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Eng Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the Mixed Zambian-Yugoslav Committee for Economic Cooperation; Tomislav Simovski, republican secretary for international relations; Lt Gen Lambe Mihajlovski; Radivoje Markovic, SFRY ambassador to Zambia; and A.N. Kalyati, Zambian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

DJURANOVIC OPENS ZAGREB FAIR WITH SPEECH ON DEVELOPMENT

LD130936 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, delivered at the opening of the Zagreb International Fair on 12 September--recorded]

[Text] This year's International Autumn Fair in Zagreb is being held at a significant moment of our socioeconomic development. At a moment which in many ways should mark the turning point in the development of the country's economy toward stability on quality foundations.

We are in the final year of the 5-year planned development period which in its main characteristics may be described as a time of quite dynamic economic development with high rates of growth in industrial production and the social product, and of rising employment and improving standards of living. However, it is also a period during which--to a great extent because of that very dynamism in development, which did not have a real material base in a number of sectors--the causes of instability in economic trends which had previously manifested themselves grew still deeper both in the sectors of internal equilibrium and economic relations with foreign countries.

Instability in the processes of social reproduction became particularly pronounced in 1979. This resulted in such a high deficit in the country's balance of payments that this became the basic limiting factor of economic development. Such economic development imposes the urgent need for a more complete consideration of the real causes and accurate diagnosis of the situation, as well as setting out the methods and ways--in fact, a whole platform--of the struggle for economic stabilization. The resolution on social development by the SFRY assembly in 1980 outlined the basic orientations of this policy, which in the course of the year were further developed in order to be defined fully in the social plan for the 1981-1985 period in the autumn.

In emphasizing the inevitability of a change of direction at this point of socioeconomic development, we are bearing in mind that through our social development as a whole we must vigorously promote the basic elements of the struggle for income and general material progress, that is productivity of work, efficiency of economic activity, rational approach to investing, division of labor and specialization, income-based association and pooling of labor and resources. In fact, we must make the strategic move from the stage of extensive development to the stage of intensified qualitative development. This should be the general orientation in our policy of developing economic stabilization. The development plans of all organizations of associated labor and of all sociopolitical communities, need to be of a stabilizing orientation and character in their essence and reality.

However, the inevitable change of direction about which I am speaking presupposes the more complete and effective creation of the conditions needed to achieve the fullest benefit of the economic motive, of economic activity for the strengthening of market laws, for becoming increasingly more receptive to the criteria of international work productivity and the demands of the world market and for developing the economic foundations of self-management, without which associated labor cannot play the role which stems from constitutional principles and the law on associated labor. We have experienced a halt in this process and have failed to develop the mechanism needed to implement the adopted systemic solutions. We have also suffered from significant shortcomings concerning the ability to organize the whole of our society for the practical implementation of systemic solutions. I think we have drawn the necessary conclusions from this situation and practice, and in preparing for the new social plan we have developed intensified and better organized activity aimed at taking into account a fuller set of instruments, conditions of economic work and measures of joint economic policy. In this way we need to ensure more dynamic progress and the strengthening of the decisive role of associated labor in social reproduction, so that we may fundamentally free production relations from administrative measures and solutions, so that the conditions are created for income to gain a realistic basis, assessed on the basis of real work results, and so that purchasing power may be within the borders of realistically earned income, dependent on and conditioned by it.

We must fully translate this general orientation into specific policies and measures. For example, in the context of this basic orientation we must emphasize in particular the need for a change of direction in the policy of investments, with a view to ending decisively and unhesitatingly megalomanic ambitions, and bring investment consumption into line with the country's real possibilities, so that it will cease to be the focal point of instability and the essential cause of the high level of indebtedness.

We must say openly that by maintaining the current level of participation of investments in the social product we cannot ensure successful results in the struggle for economic stabilization. It seems to be indisputable that this orientation must be a principle which is valid for all organizations of associated labor, for all municipalities, for all republics and provinces and for the federation as a whole. We can accept no views which oppose the demands made in this direction and in this connection, for we formulated this orientation clearly as early as the 11th LCY Congress.

Fear in relation to the tempo of development has no place if we are thereby strengthening better quality growth and greater stability. After all, the instability which is generated by the current volume and method of financing investments has threatened deeper disturbances in the country's socioeconomic life.

There should be no problem in finding markets for efficiently produced and mass-produced goods, as well as those of high quality. This applies to the domestic market and to the world market, now and increasingly in the future.

Under these conditions a certain calming down of the domestic economic boom should not essentially affect the dynamics of industrial productioin. That is why exporting is the central task, not only from the standpoint of reducing the country's balance of payments deficit, but also as one of the most important levers of development. In this sense, of course, we need to initiate the process of pooling labor and resources throughout the Yugoslav area and, through the mechanism of systemic measures--which stem from the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with other countries and from the law on social planning and from systemic laws on prices--to ensure conditions which will not make the struggle for income difficult through regional isolationism, regionalization of financial trends or the creation of artificial barriers to the developments of our multinational economy. Income-based linking of organizations of associated labor and the pooling of labor and resources without territorial barriers or limitations, as well as the creation of conditions for economic activity which will ensure the development of socioeconomic relations in this direction are the basic path and means of successfully carrying out economic stabilization.

The orientations which we are presenting are founded on the fact that we are also confronted with a new situation in the international economic sphere and with major disturbances in the trends of the world economy, the causes of which are of a deeper nature. The complexity of the economic situation in the world, which is expressed in increasingly slower economic growth, increased unemployment, the high and rapid rise in prices, increasingly forceful isolation of economic cooperation into regional frameworks, the high balance of payments deficits in a large number of countries--in particular in the developing countries--and the further sharpening of the energy crisis, particularly with the rapid rise in prices of the most significant production materials and raw materials, especially of oil, is not of a temporary character. On the contrary, we should not expect more rapid positive changes in this respect, but should rather expect unfavorable repercussions on international economic trade, as well as on overall economic development in the world.

All the more important therefore is the need to strengthen all the qualities of economic activity and development as a whole, to raise the level of our economy's competitive ability on the world market and its ever increasing involvement in the international division of labor.

This year's activity in carrying out the economic stabilization policy has already produced certain results. These results should not be overrated, nor should we neglect them, for they demonstrate that we can ensure a positive process of stabilization of socioeconomic trends. This year, after 3 years of complete stagnation in exports, we have experienced a certain expansion. Exports so far this year have grown in real terms by about 11 percent, while imports are considerably less in real terms, also by about 11 percent, compared with the same period last year. Such trends contribute to the equilibrium in the trade balance with other countries, especially in comparison with last year's trends, which is one of the basic aims of the stabilization policy.

There are also visible signs of a gradual calming down of all aspects of consumption. The relations in the distribution of income have been more rational and along the lines of less appropriation from income in the economy, because organizations of associated labor are increasing allocations considerably more rapidly for accumulation than for personal and joint consumption.

In the same vein, the share of that part of the income which belongs to the basic organizations of associated labor is increasing while the share to satisfy the general and joint social needs is decreasing. It is also realistic to expect a satisfactory yield in agriculture. It is also expected that the results of this year's tourist season--despite a number of shortcomings--will be better than expected. The state and relations of supplies are also gradually improving but in this sphere many problems and weaknesses have become manifest and are still present.

An intensified action by all social factors, greater organization and coordination in this action show that many problems are a consequence of our subjective weaknesses although there have also been objective reasons which we shall face in the next period. These results are encouraging; they represent a powerful incentive for the continued struggle for the economic stabilization, for the further development of our self-managing socioeconomic relations. This year's positive results, although they are not all that spectacular, show our strength and our possibilities. It is important to stress this because in the next period complex, difficult and very responsible tasks await us. The fact that it is our duty now at this point in time to face the truth squarely, to present our problems and difficulties clearly and without covering them up does not demonstrate our weakness, but on the contrary, our strength. And it is only with the strength of the working class, organized in associated labor and in sociopolitical organizations; it is only with the strength of the working people, led by the LCY, that we can successfully resolve our present problems as we have always succeeded in doing in the past. Josip Broz Tito, the leader and the strategist of our revolution, has taught us to adopt such an attitude and to pursue such action.

Bulgarian Exhibit

AU122051 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (BTA)--The 51st autumn international Zagreb fair was opened here today. Bulgaria is attending it again. The central part of the Bulgarian display are items of the mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering.

The chairman of the Federal Executive Committee of the SFRY Veselin Djuranovic accompanied by the chairman of the CC of the Union of Communists in Croatia and other top leaders of the SFRY and Croatia, visited the Bulgarian pavilion where they were welcomed by the Ambassador of Bulgaria to Yugoslavia Rayko Nikolov and the director of the Bulgarian participation Svetoslav Asparukhov. In a brief talk views were exchanged on the development of economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was noted that the trade between the two countries was steadily increasing, reaching in 1979 more than 200 million dollars. In 1980 this figure will be exceeded. Very indicative is the fact that bilateral trade is doubled every five years.

VRHOVEC TALKS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN KOPRIVNICA

LD131942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Koprivnica, 13 Sep (TANJUG)--In Koprivnica today Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, spoke to the political aktiv of the Bjelovar and Varazdin regions about topical questions concerning international relations. He referred to the latest events in international politics and to the role and status of our country.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MARIBOR MEETING

LD140602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 13 Sep 80

["Report on Speech by Miran Potrc, President of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [title as received], at the Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of Self-Management in Maribor Motor Works"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Maribor 13 Sep (TANJUG)--Miran Potrc first spoke about the introduction in our country of self-management, which has over the past 30 years been the motive power behind our economic and social development. The collective of the motorworks was one of those which have achieved their growth during the past 30 years.

After speaking about the successes of this great collective and congratulating the workers on them, Potrc stressed that self-management is a system which, by its nature, ensures power and freedom for the workers, constant material progress and rising personal and social standards.

Self-managing society is not immune from internal contradictions and shortcomings and and its development does not follow a straight line, Potrc stressed. He added that we must openly say that even now we have difficulties and they are not small. They are to a great extent caused by relations in the world, but the real reason is to be found in our own shortcomings which stem from the delay in the establishment of socialist self-managing relations and from the restriction of the workers' guaranteed rights to make decisions on all the conditions of the acquisition and distribution of income. Problems also emerge owing to disharmony in economic development, excessive dependence on import and insufficient export. Potrc also pointed out excessive consumption, irresponsible work attitudes, poor organization of work, lack of discipline and the insufficient effectiveness of state organs at all levels. To this should be added the lack of determination of the sociopolitical organizations to strive for speedier elimination of these shortcomings.

Because of this state of affairs, we adopted the program of stabilization measures which are already yielding definite results, but these results are not yet satisfactory, Potrc went on.

In this connection he drew particular attention to difficulties experienced in trying to ensure unhindered production and to the shortage of reproduction materials and certain mass consumption products. Furthermore, the rise in prices and the cost of living are exceptionally high, while the workers' real personal incomes have been noticeably reduced. We expect some of these difficulties, Potrc stressed, but many of them are the consequences of poor organization and of the irresponsible attitude of organizations of associated labor and some organs of state to their obligations.

Speaking then about the tasks which must be performed more consistently, Potrc laid stress on the need to improve our foreign trade balance.

The president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia further stressed the need to reduce consumption to the limits of available supplies. In the first 6 months obligations were met strictly only in the distribution of personal incomes; this gave the workers the right to demand reports through their delegates on the continuing excessive general, joint and investment consumption. Demands of this kind must also be made by the trade unions, both in organizations of associated labor and in municipalities, self-managing interest communities and at all other levels. We must reduce consumption, while not reducing the personal incomes of those who have already met the goals.

We must raise personal incomes primarily in the case of those workers who are making the greatest contribution with the total results of their work. We must bear in mind the workers with the lowest personal incomes and we must also demand that a better and more consistent policy of taxation be extended to and imposed on all unearned incomes and that unjustifiably high earnings of individuals be prevented.

Pointing out the strengthening of the spheres of competence of state organs recently, Potrc emphasized that workers and organizations of associated labor are turning toward the state increasingly in trying to resolve problems. This must be ended resolutely, and economic laws should be realized more rapidly, as should self-management association and delegate relations. Workers must demand that delegates explain the distribution of their income, oppose consumption which exceeds the material capabilties of associated labor and demand concrete responsibility for the execution of duties of state and other organs. Sociopolitical organizations should offer them help in this.

Potrc then emphasized that most supply disturbances can be successfully eliminated by means of more organization and responsibility. For workers to be more involved in the struggle for stabilization, we need to ensure that they are fully informed about all the difficulties and tasks. This also demands a change in the work mothod of state organs and political organizations, in particular the trade unions. These organizations must get to know and represent workers' problems and demands in all self-management and delegate bodies. General conclusions are no longer sufficient. We need concrete actions and concrete help for workers in resolving difficulties. Such work is being done in some places, but it should become the general practice. In this way we can eliminate many difficulties of a subjective nature, said Potrc. He added that solutions must be sought in the preparation and adoption of realistic and stabilization-oriented self-management plans. Our tasks are not easy, and we need certain self-denials, changes in habits and greater responsibility in meeting obligations. However, said Potrc finally, we are capable of realizing them and in this way of contributing to the general progress and further affirmation of the international prestige and position of Tito's socialist self-managementing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

NUCLEAR POWER STATION TO BEGIN OPERATION OCTOBER 1981

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[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] The timetable for concluding work on the first Yugoslav nuclear power station and testing the functioning of all its installations has been published in Krsko. In October, a hot test will be carried out in the reactor building. During the April test the building withheld a pressure of 200 atmospheres. Next month, the last 45 of the total of about 120 fuel rods will be installed.

It appears that as early as August 1981, the nuclear power station will generate its first electric power. It will then begin its test run, using only 10 percent of reactor power. If everything runs as expected, the power station at Krsko with installed power of 632 megawatts will begin regular operations in October 1981. One kilowatthour will cost 1.5 dinars.

As regards the construction workers, of whom about 1,000 are at the moment working at the nuclear power station, there is no reason for another delay in the commissioning of the nuclear power station costing 21 billion dinars. Experts assert that it will pollute the Sava river much less than the permitted maximum.

According to a statement by the technical management of future nuclear power stations, one assumption may nevertheless influence a delay in the commissioning of this the largest power station in Slovenia. The Djuro Salaj cellulose plant releases into the Sava about 260 tons of solid and liquid waste daily, 1.5 kilometers upstream from the dam and the reservoir of water for cooling the reactor. Cleaning this waste is necessary. Therefore filters costing about 363 million dinars must be bought. It is correctly supposed that the filters will not be installed in a year.

RETAIL COAL SHORTAGES REPORTED IN COUNTRY

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[Summary] Ljubljana, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Since June the sale of coal has been restricted to 21 tons of brown coal and 51 tons of lignite per household. However, this measure has not resolved the problems of coal supplies. The coal mines are not able to fulfill the contracts already agreed on with retail enterprises. Some coal mines have reduced their coal supplies even as much as 90 percent; on the average coal supplies are down by 40 percent per month. Households are therefore forced to wait 2 months for lignite supplies, and the wait for brown coal is as long as 6 months. The worrying fact is that Slovene coal mines will not be able to provide coal for retail trade until 1985.

BRIEFS

FLEKOVIC-SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL MEETING--Zagreb, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, today received in a farewell visit Valentin A. Gusev, the Soviet consul general in Zagreb, and had talks with him. Consul-General Valentin Gusev also called on Jaksa Petric, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; on Ema Dercsi-Bjelajac, the Croatian Assembly's vice-president; and on Ivo Sarajcic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Policy and Relations with Other Countries of the Croatian Assembly. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 9 Sep 80 LD]